

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS ENFORCED ON POLISH DIPLOMATS

OW171031 Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 17 (KYODO) -- The Japanese Government Wednesday placed restrictions on travel by Polish diplomats in response to similar restrictions on Japanese diplomats in Poland.

Under the new measure, members of the Polish Embassy in Tokyo who wish to travel more than 40 kilometers from the center of Tokyo have to notify the Foreign Ministry of their destination and the period of travel at least 24 hours in advance of departure.

Foreign diplomats in Warsaw had been requested by Polish authorities to make application for permission to travel after martial law was declared in Poland on December 10 last year. The military government lightened travel restrictions earlier this month so that now foreign diplomats need only notify the authorities of their travel plans, according to Japanese Foreign Ministry officials.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Government has decided to provide Poland with dollar 500,000 in emergency humanitarian aid under an assistance program of the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the officials said. The money will be used to purchase food, clothing and medical supplies for newly-born babies, infants and aged persons, they said.

FOUR POLISH FREIGHTER CREWMEN SEEK ASYLUM

OW151201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Fukuoka, Feb 14, KYODO -- Four Polish seamen have deserted their vessel berthed at Hakata port and asked for Japanese police assistance in seeking asylum in the free world, police announced Monday. Police said the four have been placed under protection in Fukuoka and that contacts are being made with the Foreign Ministry and the National Police Agency in Tokyo to find countries which will grant them resettlement.

The Polish vessel was identified as the 7,817-ton freighter Lelewel, manned by a 42-member crew, including skipper Stanislaw Chrzanowski. It was not known whether the captain of the ship was among the four who sought asylum. But the announcement said that three of the four came to a police station in Fukuoka city late Sunday night and the other one to a different police station Monday afternoon.

The Lelewel was understood to have left Poland on December 12, one day before martial law was imposed in the country. The ship has since called at 10 ports, including West Germany and Indonesia, before arriving at Hakata port last Friday night. It was berthed at the port early Saturday morning. The vessel is scheduled to leave here for North Korea after loading 4,000 tons of rice to be provided by Japan to Poland as relief goods.

The four were quoted as telling police that they are members of the Polish free labor union Solidarity and that they felt they could not go back to their home country when they learned at sea of the imposition of martial law. Police said the four would be transferred to Tokyo "in a day or two."

Foreign Ministry officials said in Tokyo, meanwhile, that the asylum request from the Poles would be "handled from a humanitarian point of view."

SAKURAUCHI ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS PRODUCTION

OW160831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0825 GMT 16 Feb

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 16 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Tuesday told a Diet committee meeting the government has no intention of asking the U.S. Government to drop a plan to produce chemical weapons. Sakurauchi made this remark in response to a question by an opposition Dietman at the upper house Budget Committee meeting.

He said it was not fair to unilaterally ask the U.S. to drop its plan to resume chemical weapon production, which, he said, would run counter to efforts to maintain a balance between the two great powers.

The Soviet Union is believed to have been producing chemical products continuously, and it was important to seek effective ways to fill the gap caused by Soviet superiority in this field, Sakurauchi said. He said a 1925 protocol signed in Geneva, prohibited only the use of such chemical weapons as poison gas, but not their production.

JAPAN TO OFFER ROK FINANCIAL AID FOR DEVELOPMENT

OW131016 Tokyo KYODO in English 0845 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 13, KYODO -- The Japanese Government is expected to tell South Korea it will offer dollar 4 billion in assisting South Korea's five-year development program between 1982 and 1986, it was reported Saturday. Ranking officials of both governments are scheduled to meet next Thursday and Friday in Tokyo for a second round of working-level talks to discuss Japanese aid to South Korea.

The amount will be dollar 2 billion less than South Korea requested. Japan had earlier declined to extend dollar 6 billion saying the amount was too large and that some of the money could be regarded as being tied to the military purposes. The Seoul Government has given Japan a list of 11 projects it planned to carry out during the five-year program, including waterworks and sewerage and construction of schools and hospitals.

Japanese Government officials said they wanted the number of (the Korean) projects narrowed down to six. They also indicated that Japan might give "political consideration" to the Korean request for so-called commodity assistance.

COAL PROJECTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC BANK

OW161251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 16 (KYODO) -- The Export-Import Bank of Japan Tuesday signed a contract with the Bank of China to provide yen 42 billion (dollar 175 million) in loans this year for seven coal mining projects in Shandong Province and other parts of China.

The Japanese bank said the contract is based on a memorandum signed by the two banks in May 1979, which set a framework of yen 420 billion (dollar 1,750 million) for inter-bank loans to be apportioned by the Chinese bank to coal development projects.

In line with the memorandum, the two banks concluded annual contracts in 1980 and 1981 totaling about yen 194 billion and 100 billion, respectively.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES WEINBERGER'S DEFENSE REPORT

SK130806 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2320 GMT 12 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 13 February commentary: "War Plot Exposed"]

[Text] Today the reactionary U.S. ruling class is accelerating preparations for aggression and war while strengthening its armed forces. This was evinced in the defense report issued by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. The recent defense report submitted to the U.S. Congress by the defense secretary was replete with the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war lines to maintain and expand their domination by ensuring military superiority.

As reported, in fiscal year 1983, which begins 1 October, the U.S. imperialists will step up defense spending -- some \$45 billion more than in the current fiscal year. As exposed in the report submitted by Weinberger, the U.S. imperialists will squander a large portion of next year's military expenditures on development and production of strategic nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction and chemical weapons. The U.S. imperialists' adventurous maneuvers to provoke a new war have entered a reckless stage. The dark clouds of war grow more ominous.

What attracts our attention in the defense report is that the U.S. imperialists have revealed their intention to ignite a new war in Korea. They are furthermore trying to drag the Japanese reactionaries into it.

The report demands Japan strengthen the armed forces of its navy and air force, increase its defense capability to counter threats on the Korean Peninsula and increase aid to allies and friendly nations to preserve stability in the region. The report notes that Japan should supplement the U.S. role in the west Pacific, contribute to preservation of stability on the Korean Peninsula both economically and in terms of defense and bolster its self-defense forces to counter all threats. The Japanese reactionaries should enhance their military strength so that, in case the U.S. imperialists ignite a war in Korea, they can participate in it.

In his defense report, Weinberger exposed the dark plot of the U.S. imperialists to involve the Japanese reactionaries in an invasion of Korea. It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists are dragging the Japanese reactionaries into their strategy in Korea and the Far East. Regarding it as significant to drag the Japanese reactionaries into a war plot against the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists have been working on military collusion and a conspiracy. It is no longer a secret that the U.S. imperialists have formed a joint operational command system between the U.S. armed forces and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces under the pretext of defense, aided the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and have been completing preparations for a joint operation by staging U.S.-Japanese joint exercises.

In recent days, removing even the mask of defense, they have enacted a plan for aggression against the Korean people. This is evident in that the recent U.S.-Japan security consultative meeting agreed to begin a study of an emergency in the Far East and that they are clinging to it. The study of an emergency in the Far East is a naked war plot designed by the U.S. imperialists to utilize the territory of Japan as operation, logistics and supply bases in case a new war breaks out in Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries are trying to achieve their ambition to invade Korea by availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression toward Korea. Under U.S. imperialist instigation, they are establishing a martial law system, stockpiling war supplies and militarizing the economy and increasing military expenditures. At the same time, they will adopt a constitution for an emergency by revising laws to legalize deployment of military forces abroad and for a joint operation with the United States. This shows that the Japanese reactionaries are a dangerous force actively participating in the U.S. war policy toward Korea.

Such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are serious criminal acts blocking the reunification of Korea, exacerbating the situation and endangering peace. They also constitute a wicked challenge to the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world who hope for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. The danger of war comes from the maneuvers for aggression by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries. The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries should learn from their bitter defeats and stop the vicious maneuvers to provoke war against the Korean people. For the Japanese reactionaries to actively follow the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy runs counter to the Japanese people's interest. It is not by chance that the Japanese parties and social circles acrimoniously denounced the Japanese reactionaries for being dragged into the U.S. imperialists' strategy against Korea.

If the United States continues to follow the reckless military adventurous road against the aspiration of our people, the Asian people and the world's people for peace, they will pay dearly. The United States should act judiciously and recognize the trend of the times.

COMMUNIST MEDIA CITED ON 'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISE

SK170442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 17 (KCNA) -- Mass media of socialist countries are bitterly condemning the "Team Spirit 1982" war games started by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army on February 13, according to reports.

The Soviet papers IZVESTIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, TRUD, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA and LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA on February 14 reported about the scope and aggressive nature of the war exercises. On February 13 TASS pointed out that Washington and Seoul were trying to use the exercises in heightening the tension in the western region of the Pacific and demonstrate the support of the United States to the Seoul military "regime." It noted that the composition of armed forces participating in the war rehearsals and the nature of their task showed the aggressive aim pursued by the United States and its Far Eastern "allies."

CETEK of Czechoslovakia and ADN of the GDR also reported about the military exercises on the same day.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES SOUTH'S NAVAL EXERCISES

SK130836 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2249 GMT 12 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 13 February commentary: "Ugliness of War Maniacs Under the Guise of Reunification"]

[Text] On 11 February, the Chon Tu-hwan ring staged a naval exercise in the sea near Taechon port on the west coast. It will reportedly resume this naval firing exercise on 18 and 25 February. These naval exercises are part of the provocative maneuvers the puppets continue against us under the pretext of southward invasion by the North. The puppets are heightening confrontation, more frequently babbling about expecting someone's provocation, taking punitive measures at the earliest date and enhancing combat posture. Their powder-reeking rackets show the provocative nature of this naval firing exercise.

Clamoring about a nonexistent southward invasion by the North, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has repeatedly kicked up rackets of military exercises, seeking a military buildup, introducing lethal weapons and military hardware in South Korea and reinforcing the puppet army. In spite of strong protests and denunciation from people at home and abroad, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique is scheming to wage a large war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" with the U.S. troops for 70 days beginning 13 February. The "Team Spirit 1982" military exercise, involving military personnel of the U.S. forces and the puppet South Korean army and using the northern half of the republic as the enemy, is another test war simulating an attack on us in the sky, on the ground and at sea. Such a war maneuver is a grave crime aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula and threatening peace.

It is no secret that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has proclaimed the 1980's as a decade for a fierce struggle against us, is inciting confrontation between the North and South and war hysteria, raving about victory over communism and annihilation of communism. The war maneuvers of the puppets -- stooges carrying out the U.S. imperialists' war policy -- are a reckless, bellicose act to incite enmity and antagonism in the nation, destroy peace and block the countrymen's aspirations for reunification. This shows that the puppets' 22 January proposal is a hypocritical fraud.

The peaceful resolution of the reunification question is in removing tension between the North and South, eliminating misunderstanding and mistrust and achieving national unity. Confrontation and enmity will never be helpful in opening a new phase for peaceful reunification.

The puppets have babbled about proposals for peaceful reunification while strengthening anticommunist confrontation and worsening tension by kicking up rackets of a large-scale war exercise against fellow countrymen with the aggressive troops who have trampled underfoot the nation's sovereignty. This is a deception and brazen sophistry. War rackets are not compatible with peaceful reunification.

Splitists, who are seeking confrontation between the North and South and division and leaving South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their permanent colonial military base, following the two Koreas intrigue and the policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, are talking about proposals for peaceful reunification while disturbing peace and aggravation tension by staging war rackets.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has pretended to be interested in peaceful reunification while inciting anticommunist confrontation. This is a brazen act only the truculent Chon Tu-hwan ring would do. By espousing a false proposal for reunification, threatening people at the point of bayonets, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is maneuvering to realize a wild desire for long-term power by maintaining and justifying the military fascist regime and perpetuating division. The puppets should abandon a dangerous war gamble and act with caution. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring persists in war rackets, running counter to the trend of the world, it will pay dearly.

RPR SENDS GREETINGS TO KIM CHONG-IL ON BIRTHDAY

SK161212 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Congratulatory letter sent by RPR Central Committee to Kim Chong-il on his birthday]

[Text] To the wise leader [chidoja] of the nation Comrade Kim Chong-il -- the hero of the revolution and the magnificent sun of communism: Amid the endless glory that the skies and lands are overflowing with infinite admiration and the hymn of loyalty of the people upholding and following the radiant chuche sun and the chuche star, the revolutionaries and patriotic people of all strata are most respectfully observing the 40th birthday of the wise leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

On this joyful occasion, as we celebrate, with endless delight and happiness, the date of 16 February on which the great guiding star of the nation rose on high, our burning admiration is rushing toward the skies of the North where the sun and the star shine and everlasting loyalty is ringing throughout the nation as a song wishing good health and long life to the dear comrade leader.

On this great jubilee of February, reflecting the earnest and heartfelt wish of the revolutionaries and people of all strata in the South, the RPR Central Committee respectfully extends the greatest honor and warmest congratulations to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il -- the genius of the revolution inheriting and completing the chuche revolutionary cause under the banner of Kimilsongism.

The birth of the dear comrade leader who, inheriting the spirit of the Mangyongdae revolutionary family admired by the world, magnificently rose as the chuche guiding star on the auspicious Mt Paektu in that significant historic February when the spring of the fatherland's liberation was dawning, was a historic event which foretold the victories and prosperity of the fatherland and the revolution and a great jubilee on which the people received the brilliant future sun of communism.

The dear comrade leader, who grew up in the most turbulent period of history filled with storms of the revolution, twists and turns, changes of the century and other revolutionary events, already in his childhood became fully acquainted with the profound truth of the chuche idea, established a firm chuche world outlook and, in the furious flames of the revolution and through practice in the stirring reality, possessed all the talents and characteristics attainable only by an outstanding leader [yongdoja] of the revolution.

The wise leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a model of loyalty to the great leader, has brilliantly embodied the respected and beloved leader's ideas and theories and his leadership and traits to the noblest degree. By so doing, he has won a great immortal achievement on the road of inheriting and completing the chuche cause pioneered in the forests of Mt Paektu. The wise comrade leader -- the genius of ideology -- formulated the great leader's revolutionary idea as Kimilsongism, most brilliantly achieved the historic cause of advancing the program of Kimilsongization of society -- the supreme goal of the Workers Party -- illuminated the revolutionary world outlook of the chuche era, further developed the chuche philosophy which has brought human dignity and value to the highest stage, and drastically enriched Kimilsongism by ceaselessly putting forward encyclopedic ideas and concepts.

The wise comrade leader -- the genius of guidance -- has, to the awe of the world, turned the KWP founded by the great leader into a pure ideological organ in which only chuche-type blood flows, into a mighty political staff office which is invincible, and into a party of Kimilsongism which is full of vitality by effecting the remodeling of the party on Kimilsongism and establishing the monolithic ideological system and the sole guidance system of the party and has provided a basis for the triumphant advance of the chuche revolution by consolidating the political and ideological unity of society based on the chuche idea.

The dear comrade leader -- the genius of creation and construction who upholds the great leader's program of socialist construction -- has brought the prime of prosperity to the chuche fatherland by effecting, in all fields, epochal miracles and innovations as a consequence of the fact that he has led the party, the country and the people along the grand march of the three revolutions fanned up the flames of the speed campaign.

In the chuche fatherland pulsating with loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the economy is rapidly developing on a new, scientific and technical foundation, monumental creations have been erected, national culture and arts are in full bloom in a cultural renaissance of the 20th century and the people are leading independent and creative lives, enjoying dignity and happiness. This is the brilliant fruition of the extraordinary wisdom, the outstanding guidance and the noble virtues of the respected comrade leader who carries into actions the respected and beloved leader's grand designs and lofty will.

Thanks to such a wise comrade leader, a grand march toward the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction is being vigorously unfurled in the northern half of the fatherland and the chuche fatherland, which is blossoming into a wealthy and civilized paradise, shedding rays upon the world as a utopia found nowhere else in the world.

The wise comrade leader, who brightens the world as the ray of the sun of the great chuche, is advancing the world revolution in the era of independence by vigorously leading the struggle for the victory of the cause of Kimilsongism.

With Comrade Kim Chong-il -- the genius of the revolution with iron-clad will and courage -- holding in his hands the compass of the era and providing the strategies, raising high the banner of Kimilsongism, the ranks of believers in Kimilsongism are growing daily from continent to continent throughout the world, the forces against imperialism and for independence are becoming triumphant and the accomplishment of the cause of human liberation is being accelerated.

The brilliant embodiment and shining victory of the great Kimilsongism in our country and throughout the world is an exceptional achievement of immortality which can be achieved only by the wise comrade leader who advances the revolution and leads the era in conformity with the will of the respected and beloved leader, a man of creative wisdom, outstanding guidance, noble virtues and profound humanity.

With such a great and wise dear comrade leader of the era coming at the fore of history, upholding the revolutionary cause of the respected and beloved leader, the question of inheriting the leader's cause -- a question which had caused much pain within the international communist movement -- has been perfectly [wanjon mugyolhage] realized finally in the chuche fatherland, and a wide path ensuring the ultimate victory of the cause of Kimilsongism has been opened.

Accordingly, today our people and the world's progressive people are greatly stirred and pleased at holding in high esteem the dear comrade leader as another leader [ttohanbunui suryong] of the chuche era, are entrusting their destinies to the respected comrade leader and are showing boundless respect to the chuche star of guidance.

Truly, the dear comrade leader is the holy chuche star of guidance which shines on high in the blue sky of the era, the permanent light of the universe which illuminates the future of mankind, and a brilliant symbol of victory and glory, of joy and happiness. Revolutionaries and people in the South, who are looking up for a fresh morning of national reunification and a new flower garden of communism, are confidently advancing the victory of the revolution for reunification, cherishing national pride in that they, in this glorious century in which they hold the great sun of chuche in high esteem, are living and fighting, placing in high esteem the great chuche star of guidance.

Under the brilliant banner of guidance, the RPR, undaunted by the angry storms of the ugly fascist dictatorship, has been strengthened into an orderly vanguard force and a chuche-type militant party, the ranks of the revolution for reunification have been expanded and the anti-U.S., antifascist resistance of our people and the patriotic people, a struggle for establishment of a new, people-centered society, is being strenuously unfurled on a new dimension.

At this juncture of greeting the February holiday as a great event, looking up to the sun of chuche and the chuche star of guidance illuminating the dark and suffocating land of the South, our revolutionaries and patriotic people remain so loyal as to struggle more strenuously for advancement of the revolution for reunification. This is a meaningful year in which we greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of chuche. To make it shine as a historic year during which we effect new innovations in implementing the revolution for reunification, we will accelerate the remodeling of the party and revolutionary ranks on Kimilsongism so as to strengthen them into invincible combat forces which advance, undaunted by storms and trials, and will organize and lead the people in the sacred struggle for democracy and reunification with a view to fanning the flames of the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle for national salvation elsewhere in this land.

In line with the demand of the situation developing in our favor, we will formulate accurate slogans, correctly choose types and means of struggle and wisely utilize all possibilities to substantially advance the revolution for reunification. By so doing, we will surely advance the victorious day when we will realize democratization of society and establish the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo.

So long as the invincible Kimilsongism illuminates the path ahead of us and there is the guidance of the wise comrade leader, the victory of the revolution for reunification is a certainty.

To advance the day of glory when we will cheer with the great leader and the dear comrade leader at the plaza of national reunification, we will, under any difficult circumstances, remain loyal to the respected and beloved leader and the respected comrade leader and vigorously march under the banner of Kimilsongism.

The good health and long life of the dear comrade leader -- the brilliant ray of the sun of chuche -- is what our people and the world's progressive people so ardently desire. It is a basic guarantee for the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

Reflecting the unanimous desire and warm loyalty of the revolutionaries and people in the north, the RPR Central Committee wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il -- the paragon of Kimilsongists, the brilliant sun of communism and the wise leader [yongmyonghan chidoja] of the nation -- good health and a long life for the reunification of the fatherland, for the everlasting happiness of the nation, for the ultimate victory of the cause of Kimilsongism and for the everlasting prosperity of the glorious Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il era.

KIM CHONG-IL INSPECTS CONSTRUCTION SITE 16 FEB

SK170433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on February 16, accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, Comrades Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade So Yun-sok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal committee of the WPK, gave a working guidance to the reconstruction of the Moranbong Stadium on an expansion basis, which has entered the final state.

Comrade Kim Chong-il went round the inside and outside of the stadium which has made its appearance, taking on a new magnificent and grandiose look at the foot of historic Moran Hill, and highly praised the fighting success of the builders and their helpers, saying it is a great miracle that they successfully built stadium of world level in a brief period of three months or so in wholehearted response to the call of the party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il acquainted himself with the construction of the stadium and its progress for hours and gave instructions that the quality of the construction should be ensured on the highest level so as to build up the facilities of the stadium on modern lines and construct the stadium as a building of eternal value. In order to keep better the rebuilt and expanded Moranbong Stadium, he indicated the direction and ways to arrange well lighting and other inner facilities in conformity with the demand of the modern stadium.

Comrade Kim Chong-il encouraged the builders who are vigorously heightening the construction tempo with a high revolutionary zeal to finish the project at an early date, and set forth their future fighting task.

PRC, USSR GUESTS SPEAK ON KIM CHONG-IL BIRTHDAY

SK170520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 17 (KCNA) -- The Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee on February 16 arranged a film reception and cocktail party at the People's Palace of Culture for members of delegations of various countries, foreign guests and students studying in our country.

Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned were present there. The attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "The Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth." Then they were entertained to a cocktail party. Foreign guests made speeches at the cocktail party.

Romanian guest Trotea Vasile said: We are well aware that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il possessed of a great idea, theory and noble virtues is the successor to the revolutionary cause started by President Kim Il-song. It gives us great joy to arrange for us a film reception on the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

We heard with joy the news that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was awarded the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We congratulate him upon this. We warmly hail once again this holiday, a great event for the Korean people. We wish greater success to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in his responsible work for the accomplishment and victory of the cause of chuche in Korea.

Japanese guest Kenji Nakamura said: I extend warmest congratulations and heartiest greeting to the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song, respected and revered by the revolutionary people the world over, on his 40th birthday.

Under the wise guidance of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il possessed of extraordinary wisdom today the Korean people have made shining successes in all fields, political, economic, cultural and etc., holding the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song in high esteem. As a result, today Korea is demonstrating the might of chuche to the world.

In particular, the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il put forward a unique literary and art policy by embodying the chuche-oriented thought of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song on literature and art and has brought about a revolutionary change in the domain of literature and art and ushered in its great heyday with his energetic guidance. Thus, Korea has greeted the period of the renaissance in the twentieth century.

Each time I visited your country, I was deeply impressed by the dazzling reality in which magnificent buildings such as the Grand People's Study House, the Changgwang Health Complex and the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital are rising high to the sky. The ice sports centre and the People's Palace of Culture which we saw have all been built under the tireless guidance of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il. They are grand monumental edifices which have reached the acme of architectural art.

Kenji Nakamura stressed that the reunification of Korea must be realized in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

Chinese guest Ye Yi congratulated the Korean people on their national holiday, and said: The friendship between the peoples of China and Korea is an indestructible one which was initiated and fostered by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai and the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song.

We are well aware that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is directing deep attention to the development of friendly and cooperative relations sealed in blood between the peoples of the two countries. This is most gratifying to us. Soviet guest Nikolai Petrovich Antonov said: We congratulate the Korean people on the national holiday, the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He said: While staying in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we clearly realized on what a high level Pyongyang is developing. I believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea will grow stronger and develop in the future.

Speakers said: We sincerely wish good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the accomplishment and victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche in Korea, the eternal prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Prior to the film reception, guests were shown around the ice sports centre.

COVERAGE OF YI CHONG-OK VISIT TO MALAYSIA

Arrives in Kuala Lumpur

SK121636 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1554 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 12 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party arrived in Kuala Lumpur on February 11 for an official goodwill visit to Malaysia, according to a report. The premier of the Administration Council and his party were met at the airport by the minister of energy, telecommunications and posts, the chief of protocol of the Prime Minister's Office, the director of the General Bureau of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry and the Malaysian ambassador to the DPRK. Also present was DPRK Ambassador to Malaysia Ho Kyong.

The premier of the Administration Council and his party arrived at the Parliament building, accompanied by those high-ranking officials present at the airport. Flying on the flag poles in front of the Parliament building were flags of our country and Malaysia.

The premier and his party were met in front of the Parliament building by Prime Minister of Malaysia Mahathir bin Mohamed, the minister of finance, the minister of education, the minister of primary industries, the minister of agriculture, the chief of General Staff of the Army and other personages concerned. Also present there were diplomatic envoys of various countries and DPRK Embassy officials in Malaysia.

A welcoming function took place in front of the Parliament building. Premier Yi Chong-ok, accompanied by Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed, reviewed a guard of honour.

Premier Yi Chong-ok made public an arrival statement at the airport. In the statement he said that the Korean people sincerely rejoiced over the big advance made by the Malaysian people in the work for consolidating national independence and developing the national economy and national culture under the guidance of the Malaysian Government and wished them greater success in the future. He expressed support to the efforts made by the Malaysian Government to achieve stability and peace in Southeast Asia in the idea of ASEAN. He also expressed the belief that his visit to Malaysia would contribute to expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and to further strengthening solidarity among the non-aligned countries.

Calls on Prime Minister

SK131618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a courtesy call on Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed on February 12, according to a report.

Premier Yi Chong-ok conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Malaysian prime minister. Noting that he was greatly pleased with the personal letter and cordial regards, the Malaysian prime minister asked Premier Yi Chong-ok to convey his thanks to His Excellency respected President Kim Il-song. A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion was Ho Kyong, DPRK ambassador to Malaysia.

Attends Banquet 11 Feb

SK140526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, February 13 (KCNA) -- Datuk Sri Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, arranged a banquet on February 11 at the Parliament building in honour of Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party, according to a report.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir bin Mohamed spoke first at the banquet. He said that the premier's visit would further develop the friendly relations between Malaysia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and through this course, cooperative relations would further deepen in the interests of the two countries.

Recalling his visit to Korea in June, 1979, in the capacity of deputy prime minister, Datuk Sri Mahathir bin Mohamed said: During my visit I saw the achievements made under the wise and devoted leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song. Korea has achieved important successes by exploiting and developing agriculture, power resources and heavy industry in a unique way. I was deeply impressed by your efforts made to achieve such development.

We think that trade and economic cooperation will be promoted to contribute to the development of our two countries. A prospect for cooperation between our two countries is bright and I am optimistic about it. One thing definite is to develop two-way trade between our two countries. We think that it will be mutually beneficial to strive to increase the trade volume.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Malaysia, both non-aligned countries, can play a constructive role in promoting peace. We hope that our two countries will make joint efforts and thereby achieve peace and economic development for the general welfare of the peoples in our two regions.

Premier Yi Chong-ok spoke next. The participants in the banquet raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Malaysian peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of respected his majesty yang dipertuan agung.

Invited to the banquet were the party of Premier Yi Chong-ok and DPRK Ambassador to Malaysia Ho Kyong, officials of his embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries. Also present were Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, Minister of Finance Tengku Razaleigh, President of the House of Representatives Tan Sri Syed Nasir Ismail, Minister of Works and Public Utilities Datuk Samy Vellu, Minister of Education Sulaiman Daud, Minister of Energy, Telecommunications and Posts Datuk Leo Moggie, Minister of Transport Datuk Lee San Choon, Minister of Primary Industries Datuk Paul Leong, Minister of Federal Territory Datuk Pengiran Othman and other personages concerned. The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end. Malaysian artists gave a performance at the banquet.

Speaks at Banquet

SK140621 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 13 Feb 82

["Text" of speech by Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, at 11 February Kuala Lumpur banquet -- read by announcer]

[Text] We are very happy that today we are visiting the fraternal nation of Malaysia to meet with many friends of your country and share friendship with you. First of all, I sincerely thank the government of your country and the respected his excellency prime minister for warmly welcoming our delegation and according us hospitality with such a wonderful banquet.

At the same time, I convey warm and friendly greetings from the Korean people to the friendly Malaysian people via all the excellencies and friends attending this banquet.

From the first moment we arrived in your country we could feel the warm friendliness of your people toward our people through the warm welcome and hospitality accorded us by your government and people. Due to the common historical position and the common aspiration of today for building a new, independent and prosperous society, our two countries are linked together by friendly ties. We have started our visits to foreign countries in the new year of 1982 with visits to the Southeast Asian nations, including your country, and now we are here surrounded by your warm friendliness.

Our delegation's visit to your country in the new year shows that the friendly relations between our countries are steadily improving. Our delegation has come here with the sincere hope and aspiration to deepen understanding and friendliness between the peoples of our two countries and to expand and develop the existing friendly and cooperative relations in various fields.

Valuing friendship with the Malaysian people, our people are doing their utmost to improve the friendly relations between the two countries. We believe our delegation's visit to your country will contribute to developing to a new high degree the friendly relations between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples and in accordance with the aspiration and yearnings of the peoples of the nonaligned and developing countries.

The friendly Malaysian people are industrious people who have a long history and rich cultural heritage. Our people sincerely rejoice over the successes registered by the Malaysian people in their struggle to implement the new lines set forth by the respected his excellency prime minister -- the new economic policy with the chief objective of eliminating poverty, economic inequity and realigning the socioeconomic structure -- and the fourth Malaysian plan whose primary goal is enhancing the self-reliance of the national economy by accelerating the development and consolidation of the overall national economic structure.

We recognize that the Malaysian Government is pursuing an independent foreign policy under the signboard of neutrality and nonalignment and, particularly as a member of ASEAN, it is exerting efforts to achieve stability and peace in Southeast Asia and we positively appraise such efforts. The government and people of the DPRK sincerely hope the Malaysian Government and people will in the future achieve greater success in their struggle to build a new, independent and prosperous society and, as a comrade in arms of the Non-aligned Movement, we will positively support your just cause, too.

Today, our people, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, are struggling to imbue society with the chuche idea and achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, upholding the programmatic tasks put forth at the Sixth KWP Congress.

Our country's economic construction work aimed at building an independent, prosperous and powerful country is successfully progressing and our people's living is improving daily. Our people, however, are suffering bitter pain and misery due to the tragic division of the territory which has continued for 37 years. The Korean people unanimously hope that all the people will live harmoniously in a single nation by achieving national reunification at an early date.

We believe our people's just cause to reunify the fatherland without outside interference in an independent and peaceful way will be supported by the peoples of the nonaligned nations and the peace-loving people of the world, including the Malaysian people.

As member nations of the Nonaligned Movement located on the Asian Continent, Korea and Malaysia are advancing hand in hand to carry out the common cause of a prosperous Asia and Third World countries.

The government and people of the DPRK, as in the past, will in the future strengthen friendship and solidarity with your people in accord with the ideas of independence, friendship and peace, and will do their utmost to safeguard peace in Asia and the world.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further expand and develop on occasion of our delegation's visit to your country. I propose to toast to the friendship and cooperation between the Korean and the Malaysian peoples, to the long and healthy life of the respected his majesty yang dipertuan agung, to the long and healthy life of the Korean people's great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song, to the health of the respected Doctor His Excellency Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mohamed, to the health of all the excellencies and friends attending this banquet.

Calls on Malaysian King

SK142318 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 15 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on February 13 called on Tuanku Haji Ahmad Shah al-Mustain Billah Ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Ri Ayatuddin Al-Mu Adzam Shah, king of Malaysia, according to a report. The premier of the Administration Council conveyed friendly regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the king.

Saying that he was greatly pleased with the kind and cordial regards of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the king asked the premier to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader.

The conversation took place in a warm atmosphere. Present there were Choe Chong-kuk, minister of foreign trade, and Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, of our country and Datuk Pengiran Othman, minister of federal territory, and Datuk Leo Moggie, minister of energy, telecommunications and posts, and the chief of protocol of the Royal Office.

Concludes Visit 15 Feb

SK170428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party left Kuala Lumpur on February 15 after concluding an official goodwill visit to Malaysia, according to a report. Flying on the flag poles at the airport were flags of the DPRK and Malaysia.

Premier Yi Chong-ok and his party were seen off at the airport by Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir bin Mohamed, Foreign Minister Tan Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie, Minister of Energy, Telecommunications and Posts Datuk Leo Moggie, the Malaysian ambassador to our country and other personages concerned.

Premier Yi Chong-ok made public a departure statement at the airport. In the statement he expressed heartfelt thanks to the Malaysian Government and people for their warm welcome and hospitality accorded him during his stay in Malaysia and pointed out that his visit to Malaysia made an important contribution to further consolidating and developing the bonds of friendship established between the two peoples in the common struggle for building a new society independent and prospering. Expressing satisfaction with the fine result of his visit to Malaysia, he stressed that he would make all efforts to consolidate the success of his visit to Malaysia and to further deepen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two countries in carrying out the common cause of independence, sovereignty and nonalignment.

Earlier that day, Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir bin Mohamed paid a call on Premier Yi Chong-ok. A friendly conversation took place on the occasion.

HENG SAMRIN, PEN NAVOUTH ADDRESS EDUCATION FORUM

BK131415 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] On the morning of 12 February a meeting was held at the National Assembly house by the national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education in a grand atmosphere under the chairmanship of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education. Attending this ceremony were, among others, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council and chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and vice chairman of the national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education, and several cadres of the national and provincial committees for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education.

Following the playing of the national anthem and 1-minute of meditation in tribute to fallen heroes, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education, took the floor to open the meeting by stressing the following:

[Begin recording] We meet today to discuss a duty that all of us must face directly and solve in order to score a big victory for the nation. The question of eradicating the danger of illiteracy and promoting education for party members, cadres, employees, workers, youths, combatant and people in general.

As all of you know very well, since national liberation on 7 January 1979, when we got rid of the race-extermimating, culture-destroying and economy-sapping Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, we have started fighting without delay to overcome and check three enemies: the aggressors, famine and ignorance.

We fought persistently against the first two enemies until we won resounding successes which have been applauded all over the world. We started combating the third enemy at about the same time, but we have not yet achieved complete success, for the colonialists, the feudal society and the genocidal regime have left behind very serious consequences for us.

In the authentic, correct socialist regime following Marxism-Leninism, national construction and defense efforts call for logical thought and advanced technical and scientific knowledge. For example, leading cadres must clearly grasp the revolutionary line; the armed forces must know how to operate war equipment; the workers must know how to handle machinery; and the peasants must know about modern productive techniques.

In order to attain this objective it is imperative to promote education, for without education there can be no revolution; making a revolution calls for the eradication of illiteracy; illiteracy is the obstacle blocking the progress of the national society.

With all of this clearly in mind the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council then founded this national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education and set up a 3-year plan for combatting illiteracy in the PRK.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate leading comrades, comrades of the party affairs control committee and comrades of the people's revolutionary committee of every province and city as well as the teachers and fraternal volunteers in this work from the central to the grassroots levels for contributing to the most encouraging results achieved in the adults' educational efforts throughout the country. Let me stress that literacy schools are not only useful in the campaign against illiteracy alone. They are a most important political school for the teaching of ideology and for the dissemination of the party's political line among our people at present.

Our meeting today is most significant. It is an opportunity for us to discuss and find solutions for all difficulties, shortages and experiences encountered in the past and to seek means and measures for with them in future. I wish the national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education complete success. [applause]
[end recording]

Afterward, Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of national education and secretary general of the national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education, presented a report on the outcome of the literacy and refresher course movement and on the objectives of the illiteracy eradication and refresher course education efforts for 1981-1982. In this report he expressed great appreciation for the efforts displayed by the national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education in close cooperation with the revolutionary authorities at all levels to encourage and exhort our illiterate people to go to school to eliminate ignorance. He went on to say that despite a host of difficulties and obstacles, up to the present more than 600,000 or 15 percent of the illiterate throughout the country, have been liberated from illiteracy. Along with the literacy campaign the refresher course movement has also made great progress. Regarding the goal and task of combating illiteracy in 1982, he said:

[Begin recording] In accordance with the Council of Ministers' circular No 41-CM, dated 20 October 1981, dealing with the goal and task of education in the 1981-1982 school year, the national committee sets the following goal and task of the illiteracy eradication and refresher course campaign for 1981-1982:

1. More efforts must be exerted to vigorously accelerate the illiteracy eradicating movement, that is, the biggest campaign ever must be launched in order to bring the plan to a successful end. This campaign is aimed in the first place at party members, cadres, employees, workers, combatants, youths, chairmen and vice chairmen of production solidarity groups.
2. The emulation movement must be continued to help a number of provinces, districts and communes overcome the danger of illiteracy.
3. As for central refresher course schools, they must be upgraded to the tertiary education level. In the provinces where there are refresher course schools, if possible, the level must be upgraded to secondary education. As for provinces where there are not yet refresher course schools, efforts must be made to open them. At the same time refresher courses must be opened for units, localities, districts, communes and wards so as to enable party members, cadres, employees, workers, chairman and vice chairmen of production solidarity groups, combatants and youths to attend.

The national committee would like to take this rare opportunity to congratulate the National Defense Ministry for paying close attention to this matter, for establishing a network of combat courses to eradicate illiteracy and opening refresher courses within the ranks of our combatants from the central to grassroots levels throughout the country, and for closely cooperating in this field with the National Education Ministry. [applause]
[end recording]

In addition, the report noted the duties and measures of the national committee for illiteracy eradication and refresher course education [words indistinct]. After Minister Pen Navouth had read his report, several meeting participants took the floor to discuss and exchange opinions in an enthusiastic atmosphere with the aim of bringing complete success to the illiteracy combating movements in accordance with the party's 3-year plan.

This ceremony proceeded in a joyous atmosphere of militant determination and with a high sense of patriotism.

HENG SAMRIN RECEIVES LAO, SRV BANK OFFICIALS

BK141042 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Feb (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, on 13 February received in audience at the former royal palace the Vietnam national bank delegation led by the bank's director general, Minister Nguyen Duy Gia, and the Laos state bank delegation headed by the bank's director general, Minister Sot Phetlasi. General Secretary Heng Samrin spoke about the significance of the high-level conference of the three countries' banks which, he said, will once again help strengthen the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

Heng Samrin stressed: The achievements scored by the Kampuchean people in all domains over the past 3 years, especially in economic restoration, are due to their own efforts and the material and moral aid from Vietnam, Laos and other fraternal socialist countries. The Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos relations of friendship will last forever, Heng Samrin said.

Nguyen Duy Gia affirmed Vietnam's determination to develop the three countries' banking relations and highly appreciated the achievements scored by the Kampuchean people since the country was liberated.

The head of the Lao delegation, Sot Phetlasi, strongly condemned the genocidal crimes committed by the Pol Pot clique against the Kampuchean people and expressed Laos' will to consolidate the three countries' relations of friendship to struggle against the enemy's maneuvers.

Chan Phin, minister of finance, attended the meeting. Also present were Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador, and Khampasong Duongsithi, Lao charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea.

PRK-SRV-LAO BANKING CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

BK160901 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Feb (SPK) -- The high-level banking conference of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos concluded in Phnom Penh on Sunday, 14 February, after 3 days of work.

The participants discussed their experiences and reached agreement on measures aimed at consolidating and developing the banking apparatus of each country. The conference unanimously held that the cooperation of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries plays an important role in the economic development of the three countries.

In his closing statement, Minister Cha Rieng, director general of the Kampuchea state bank, declared that the success of the conference marked a new development in the relations and mutual assistance among the three countries. One of the important tasks of the bank of each country, he stressed, is to unite and to coordinate their action in the struggle against the maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces who try to sabotage their economy.

Cha Rieng highly appreciated the success of the conference, which will contribute to strengthening the three countries' revolutionary forces.

Minister Cha Rieng, director general of the Kampuchea state bank; Minister Nguyen Duy Gia, director general of the Vietnam national bank; and Minister Sot Phetlasi, director general of the Laos state bank, on Sunday signed the minutes on the cooperation among the three countries in the field of banking.

Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, attended the signing ceremony. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador, and Khampasong Duongsithi, Lao charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea, were also present.

Chan Phin, member of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat and minister of finance, on Sunday received in Phnom Penh the delegation of the Vietnam national bank led by its director general, Minister Nguyen Duy Gia. In the same evening, Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, gave a reception in honor of the success of the high-level banking conference of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

The Vietnam national bank delegation left Phnom Penh today. It was seen off by Minister Cha Rieng, director general of the Kampuchea state bank, and other officials of the bank. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present.

YOS POR AT PHNOM PENH KUFNCD COMMITTEE MEETING

BK151015 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] The Phnom Penh Municipal Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] Committee organized a meeting at Onnalaom monastery on the morning of 12 February. Present on that occasion were Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade My Samedi, chairman of the Phnom Penh KUFNCD Committee; Venerable Um Sum, vice chairman of the central Buddhist clergy; and many members of the Phnom Penh Municipal KUFNCD Committee.

Comrade Prum Than, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal KUFNCD Committee, read a report on the 1981 activities and 1982 work plan. Comrade My Samedi, chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal KUFNCD Committee, read the resolution of the Third KUFNCD Congress. The comrade stressed: The congress is firmly convinced that under the leadership of the KPRP, our people and the fraternal ethnic people throughout the country will move forward actively in carrying out the historic mission of enlivening our nation and developing our fatherland.

Comrade Yos Por spoke on the work and targets of the KUFNCD.

The meeting ended temporarily at 1115 in a joyous atmosphere.

AGRICULTURE STATISTICS FOR 8-14 FEB RELEASED

BK150222 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the 8-14 February reporting period:

Kampot: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 11 February reports that the trade office in Banteay Meas District, Kampot Province, is continuing to purchase rice from the peasants through its eight purchasing centers. In the first half of February it purchased over 100 tons of rice from the peasants. The target for rice purchases is 1,500 tons, which includes 500 tons of rice seed.

Kandal: At 0400 GMT on 13 February Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports that the peasants in Svay District, Kandal Province, have transplanted nearly 3,000 hectares of rainy season rice and more than 1,000 hectares of dry season rice. They have also grown hundreds of hectares of subsidiary crops, including beans and vegetables, and have raised tens of thousands of oxen, buffaloes, pigs, chickens and ducks.

At 0357 GMT on 14 February Phnom Penh SPK in French reports that the veterinary service in Kandal Province has vaccinated 50,400 head of cattle and 2,300 pigs against "contagious diseases."

Kompong Chhang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1230 GMT on 11 February reports that in Toek Phos District, Kompong Chhnang Province, the peasants had harvested as of the end of 1981 almost 4,000 tons of rice and collected over 1,000 tons of rice seed.

SPK at 0400 GMT on 14 February reports that, in spite of natural disasters, the solidarity groups in Kompong Chhnang Province cultivated 54,900 hectares of rainy season rice. As of 12 January the peasants had sold 2,880 tons of paddy to the state, which was 880 tons above the plan. They have cultivated 1,970 hectares of subsidiary crops and 40 hectares of industrial plants. There are currently 3,000 head of cattle and 700 pigs in the province. Kompong Chhnang plans to enlarge the area under cultivation to 8,000 hectares.

Kompong Thom: SPK at 0400 GMT on 9 February reports that as of the beginning of February the solidarity production groups in Stoung District, Kompong Thom province, have planted 120 hectares of dry season rice. They are being assisted by the local authorities, chemical fertilizers and mechanized pumps. SPK notes that the peasants have been able to produce only 8,840 tons of paddy due to floods and drought. SPK adds that the population is also engaged in forestry, fishing and palm sugar production.

At 1230 GMT on 9 February Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports that as of mid-January the peasants in Stoung District had harvested 7,450 hectares of rainy season rice. They plan to grow 2,000 hectares of dry season rice this year.

At 1100 GMT on 11 February Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports that in 1981 the peasants of Baray District in spite of floods and drought, planted over 21,000 hectares of rainy season rice and over 6,000 hectares of secondary food crops. To date various communes have planted 300 hectares of dry season rice.

SPK at 0400 GMT on 13 February reports that as of the end of January the 49 fishing groups in Kompong Thom Province have caught a combined total of 370 tons of fish. They plan to catch a total of 2,500 tons during the current fishing season. They have produced 3 tons of dried fish and dozens of tons of smoked fish. The fishermen have at their disposal 917 fishing craft, of which 48 are equipped with motors.

Prey Veng: At 0400 GMT on 9 February Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports that as of the end of January the peasants in Prey Veng Province had completed their harvesting of rainy season rice. They have transplanted over 24,000 hectares of dry season rice and planted over 4,000 hectares. They have also planted over 3,000 hectares of secondary crops -- including corn, mung beans, peanuts, tobacco and sugarcane -- and many hectares of vegetables.

Takeo: At 0400 GMT on 11 February Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports that as of the beginning of February, the peasants in Kaoh Andet District, Takeo Province, had tilled over 1,000 hectares of land and transplanted over 1,000 hectares of dry season rice out of a planned total of 4,000 hectares.

SPK at 1430 GMT on 12 February reports that with the aid of the local authorities who have provided chemical fertilizers and mechanized pumps the solidarity production groups in Prey Kabbas District have planted 4,000 of the planned total of 6,000 hectares of dry season rice. During the last rainy season the district was able to raise only 7,000 hectares of rice due to droughts and floods. The district currently plans to enlarge the area devoted to secondary crops. There are nearly 19,000 head of cattle, about 6,000 pigs and thousands of fowls in the district.

KAMPUCHEA REVIEWS FAILURE OF OPPOSITION COALITION

BK160656 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 14 Feb 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Tight or Loose, It Still Fails"]

[Text] In a letter to Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Rajaratnam, murderer Ieng Sary officially rejected the ASEAN proposal aimed at forming a so-called loose coalition for rallying the three traitorous Khmer groups -- Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk. Everyone knows that this rejection was made on Beijing's orders, because the Chinese expansionists do not want their lackeys to be at a disadvantage in this loose alliance farce. This reflects the differences between Beijing and the ASEAN countries, who followed the orders of the U.S. imperialists in trying to solve the so-called Kampuchea problem.

The masters are in dispute and their puppets are tearing at each other's throats. Both the tight and loose alliances have failed. This is a bitter defeat for the Chinese expansionists in their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Singapore and Thai ruling circles -- which painstakingly initiated the formation of this abortive reactionary company.

In an angry reaction, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed threatened to withdraw recognition from the defunct Democratic Kampuchean regime at the United Nations. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja subsequently voiced support for the Malaysian prime minister's statement and warned that the Khmer Rouge would lose ASEAN's support. Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan then hurriedly made a trip to the ASEAN capitals, beginning with Jakarta, in order to persuade the Indonesian leaders, who disagreed with the idea of establishing a loose coalition government among the reactionary Khmers, to search for new dark maneuvers.

As for the Thai leaders -- who shoulder the heaviest burden among all the ASEAN countries since they have to provide Thai territory as a refuge for the reactionary Khmers, supply weapons, food and mount military operations in support for the Pol Pot remnants and provide a meeting place for the three reactionary Khmer groups [passage indistinct] have all failed.

In September 1981 the Beijing reactionary circles, in collusion with Washington, persuaded the ASEAN countries to bring the three traitorous Khmer groups together in Singapore to discuss the formation of a coalition government in an attempt to find a way to change the coffin of the Democratic Kampuchean corpse and to enable the international reactionaries to look presentable in their scramble to preserve the seat [words indistinct]. Even with eight other meetings in Bangkok, they still could not reach any agreement.

Faced with this impasse, in November 1981 Rajaratnam proposed the formation of a loose government. Sihanouk and Son Sann willingly accepted this plan since they hoped to get some benefits, but the Pol Pot group asked for 2 months in which to study the proposal. Now the Pol Pot group has rejected the proposal at the order of his masters in Beijing.

What is the next farce that the expansionists, imperialists and ASEAN countries will prepare for the three traitorous Khmer groups? Obviously these teachers will face even greater difficulties in their attempt to induce the three reactionary Khmer groups to compromise with one another. These three groups can never be on good terms with each other because they agree with one another only on the problem of opposing the Kampuchean revolution. They will never think about the interests of the Kampuchean people. Their unbridled personal ambitions are the cause of their fundamental dispute. Each group wants only to return to power in Kampuchea in order to oppress the people and crush other groups. While the dogs are barking, the Kampuchean revolution advances ceaselessly and firmly.

The only fervent aspiration of our Kampuchean people is to have independence, freedom and peace. We are working to build a harmonious, peaceful and happy life and struggling valiantly and resolutely to defend our beloved fatherland.

INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS

BK161233 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] In accordance with the agreement of the foreign affairs ministers of the LPDR, the PRK and the SRV, the fifth plenary conference of the Indochinese foreign affairs ministers was majestically opened in Vientiane capital on the afternoon of 16 February.

Attending the conference were the delegation of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry led by Comrade Khamphai Boupha, acting foreign affairs minister; the delegation of the PRK Foreign Affairs Ministry led by Comrade Hun Sen, vice premier and foreign affairs minister; and the SRV Foreign Affairs Ministry led by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, foreign affairs minister. Comrade Khamphuan Tounalom, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV; Comrade Khamphan Vilachit, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK; Comrade Neou Samom, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR; and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR, also attended the conference.

On this occasion, Comrade Khamphai Boupha, representing the Lao Government and people, delivered a speech to open the conference officially. After extending his warm welcome and respect to Comrade Hun Sen and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach and their delegations, Comrade Khamphai Boupha said: This conference is held at a time when the three Indochinese peoples are together scoring great successes and victories in the struggle to build and safeguard independence and peace in their respective countries and are making significant contributions to the maintenance of peace in the world and peace and stability in Southeast Asia. At the same time, with the assistance and support of the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries, nonaligned countries and all progressive mankind throughout the world, the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples are striving to overcome all difficulties and to smash all sabotage schemes of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists who have colluded with the imperialists and other reactionary forces, thereby raising higher the status and positions of the three Indochinese countries in the international arena. We are very pleased to see that the militant solidarity, special relations and mutual cooperation and assistance in all fields among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea have been developed and strengthened unprecedentedly. History has reaffirmed that no reactionary force can destroy the solidarity of our three countries, which has now become the overall strength guaranteeing victories in all fields of our peoples.

Though suffering heavy defeats, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, colluding with the imperialists and other reactionary forces, have not yet abandoned their scheme to sabotage the three Indochinese countries, create a situation of insecurity in this region, implement a policy of dividing the three Indochinese countries, instigate the ASEAN countries to turn against the Indochinese countries, and carry out psychological warfare, set up an economic blockade and launch attacks in the political, military and other fields against these countries with a view to weakening them.

In the wake of these developments, the conference of the three Indochinese foreign affairs ministers this time is even more significant. We will review together our political stand toward the world and this region. We will discuss and exchange views on numerous measures to strengthen the militant solidarity, further, coordinate, cooperate with and support one another in international affairs, and exert efforts to the fullest extent to smash all schemes and acts of the enemies, thus contributing to safeguarding world peace, and peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The conference subsequently went on with its routine work session.

NOUHAH PHOUMSAVAN MEETS HUN SEN, NGUYEN CO THACH

BK170139 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] At 1730 on 16 February, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and finance minister, received at the Premier's Office a PRK Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, and an SRV Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs. The delegations have come to attend the conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. Comrade Khamphai Boupha, acting minister of foreign affairs, also joined Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan in receiving the guests. Also present were Comrade Neou Samom and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK and the SRV to Laos respectively.

On behalf of the Lao party, state and people, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan expressed wholehearted welcome to the delegations. He expressed the hope that the conference will achieve great success as in previous ones so that the political role of the three fraternal countries will be heightened both in this region and in the world on the basis of the special solidarity among the three fraternal Indochinese countries which are enjoying the support and approval of the Soviet Union and other socialist community members.

On this occasion, Comrade Hun Sen and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach expressed deep thanks to the Lao side for the warm and cordial welcome accorded to the delegations. They highly appreciated the success of the conferences, which show the strength of the firm solidarity among the three fraternal countries, which cannot be destroyed or sabotaged by any enemy.

The conversation between the hosts and the guests proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

WORLDWIDE SUPPORT FOR FOREIGN POLICY CLAIMED

BK151416 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Our Correct and Just Foreign Policy Has Been Wholeheartedly Supported by the World's People"]

[Text] Each of our people's victories can be attributed to the wholehearted support and assistance of the fraternal socialist countries and friends across the five continents. In implementing of the foreign policy of peace, independence, self-mastery and socialism over the past 5 years, the LPDR's role and status have been continuously heightened in the international arena, thereby creating favorable conditions for defending and building our beloved country.

What we are particularly proud of is that we have become a member of the socialist community with the support of the great Soviet Union. The militant alliance and special solidarity among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea have developed a step further and improved in all respects during the past year. The solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have been consolidated and further strengthened. The glorious success of the conference of the vice foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and some socialist countries held in the capital of Vientiane in December 1981 testifies to the unanimity and vigorous support of the fraternal socialist countries for the just struggle of our people and other Indochinese countries.

The strengthening of the militant solidarity and the special relationship which exists between our country and Vietnam and Kampuchea and of the solidarity and all-round cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries will always serve as a sparkling gem in the foreign policy of our party and state.

Implementing our unswerving policy of peace, friendship and good-neighbor relations in coordination with the two fraternal Indochinese countries, our foreign minister has visited various Southeast Asian countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Burma and Thailand. These visits have not only strengthened good neighbor relations and friendship, but have also contributed to strengthening mutual understanding and the promotion of meetings and talks between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, which are aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, friendship, stability and cooperation.

As a member of the coordinating committee of the nonaligned countries, we have positively contributed to the Nonaligned Movement's anti-imperialist solidarity and promoted the cause of the struggle to build a new international economic order on the basis of equality and respect for each other's national sovereignty. At the United Nations we have resolutely exposed schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries, opposed the arms race and demanded the reduction of forces in the interest of peace, the easing of tension among nations and for the security of various nations.

Our successes on the diplomatic front in the past are, first of all, the successes of the foreign policy of our party, which has clearly distinguished friends from enemies, closely coordinated our country's strength with that of the militant alliance among the three Indochinese countries, and closely united and cooperated in all respects with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in order to turn our current strength into an overall force serving our people's revolutionary cause and effectively carrying out the international obligations of our party and state.

It is more necessary in this new period for our party, state and people to strive to win international conditions which will contribute to swiftly fulfilling the cause of socialist transformation and construction in our country, gradually building material and technical bases of socialism and consolidating our national defense. It is also necessary for us to stand side by side with the various fraternal socialist countries and nations in the world struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, and against imperialism, Beijing expansionism and hegemonism and all reactionaries. Appropriate contributions must be made to the overall victory of the country and to the ceaseless growth and development of the world's revolutionary forces and to creating new and favorable conditions for our party, state and people in order to effectively fulfill their international obligations.

ARMY, PEOPLE URGED TO SMASH ENEMY SCHEMES

BK170421 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Unattributed article: "Resolutely Counter and Smash All Enemy Schemes To Sabotage Our New System"]

[Text] The situation prevailing in our country over the past 6 years clearly shows to our army and people that the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese reactionaries and other reactionary forces have carried out serious sabotage activities against the Lao revolution in the political, economic and military spheres. In particular, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have colluded with the reactionaries to carry out schemes to sabotage our revolution by feeding, training and arming the former routed mercenaries of the CIA, including those of Kongle, Vang Pao and other exiled Lao reactionaries, and sending them to brazenly spy on, plunder and disturb the happiness and tranquillity of the people in remote areas, regions and provinces, in the mountainous areas and along the Mekong River border areas.

The above-mentioned activities of the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries run counter to our revolution. These are characteristically cunning and gravely dangerous acts, aimed at sabotaging and overthrowing the new system and swallowing up our country and checking the success of our national construction and development work as well as of the modernization of our army. Nevertheless, all their despicable schemes have been exposed and punished by our army and people.

The army's and people's cause for building and defending the country has achieved successes and is advancing continuously. Our army is daily growing. It is capable of countering the enemy's schemes and firmly safeguarding the country. All this is a resolute act of loyalty to the party and country conducted by our armed forces and public security forces.

Those successes are the gains won by the entire Lao people at the cost of their lives, blood, flesh and sweat. The above concerted achievements have made friendly countries, particularly those in the socialist camp, and various peace- and justice-loving countries in the world heartily rejoice.

That is why the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese reactionaries, the international reactionaries and their faithful lackeys are bitter and indignant at this event. Once they fail in one tactic, they will try other methods in various forms. They have had both immediate and long-term sabotage plans. After failing in their military schemes, they turn to political maneuvers. They are resorting to every method possible such as threats, encirclement and creation of the so-called united front for the liberation of Laos and so forth.

They once assigned five Thai terrorists to sneak into Laos to cause disturbances in Ban Khok Sai, Sithantai Canton, Vientiane Province. However, our guerrillas and public security forces promptly stopped them and instantly killed two of them. The remainder fled in panic. This blatant act is part of their overall scheme to sabotage our new system and the people's happiness and tranquility. Such an adventurous and hopeless act only exposes their own nature to the people in general.

As a result, our army and people are more determined to counter and punish them and have become more closely united. Let us heighten our vigilance and stand ready to smash to bits all enemy's schemes. No matter how brutal or cunning his scheme is, the enemy surely cannot check Laos' advancement to socialism. However, the Lao army and people cannot relax their attention. They must maintain vigilance toward all enemy's schemes. Our army must carry out the slogan: Everything for defending the country and building socialism. Every citizen must participate in the national defense and public security work and must not allow any enemy come in to destroy us. All military corps and people in all localities must closely cooperate to conduct their normal patrols in the areas under their responsibility, closely follow activities of the reactionaries, spies, agents, bandits and opportunists and duly punish them. This is particularly applied to the various districts, cantons and villages located along the Mekong River. This is to protect the lives and property of our people, defend the country and maintain tranquility and public order.

DELEGATION RETURNS 16 FEB FROM PCF CONGRESS

BK170234 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 February, the LPRP delegation led by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, returned to Vientiane after attending the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF] at the latter's invitation. The conference was held from 3 to 7 February.

On hand to greet Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit and party at the airport were Comrade Gen Khantai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA, Comrade Sisana Sisan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism, other vice ministers and senior cadres from the offices concerned.

Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and some senior officials of the embassy were also present at the airport.

COVERAGE OF INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RAO'S VISIT

Arrival 15 Feb

BK151316 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and his party arrived in Thailand at 1145 today for a visit as guests of the Thai Foreign Ministry, and were greeted upon their arrival at Bangkok airport by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and other senior government officials.

The Indian foreign minister is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on and hold talks with Air Chief Marshal Sitthi at the Foreign Ministry at 1500 today. At 1930 the Thai foreign minister will host a dinner reception for his Indian counterpart at the Foreign Ministry. The Indian foreign minister will pay a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister Col Thanat Khoman at Government House and leave Bangkok for home at 1745 hours.

Meeting With Sawetsila

BK160427 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Statement by Thai Foreign Ministry Information Department Director General Chet Sutcharitkun on 15 February -- recorded]

[Text] The talks between the Thai and Indian foreign ministers today proceeded well and were very successful. The foreign ministers agreed to continue to conduct dialogues on the solution of regional problems. The Thai foreign minister accepted an invitation to visit India at a time to be decided later.

The Indian foreign minister gave a briefing on India-China relations, noting that the dialogues between the two countries are proceeding in the right direction. He also noted that India-Pakistan relations are also heading in the right direction as a result of the dialogue between the two countries. The Thai side expressed support for the concept of establishing a south Asian forum in the Indian subcontinent.

The talks on Thai-Indian relations proceeded satisfactorily. Thailand thanked India for planning to release the 5 Thai fishing boats and some 100 crewmen who strayed into Indian waters during a storm late last year. Thailand suffered a 530-million-baht trade deficit with India in 1980 and thus it sought to promote further exports to India in order to redress the situation. The Indian side pledged that its Commerce Ministry will seek ways to remedy the problem, possibly by sending a trade delegation to Thailand, or vice versa, to iron out this matter.

Meeting With Thanat

BK161504 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and his party paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister Col Thanat Khoman at Government House at 1100 today.

The deputy prime minister and Indian foreign minister discussed relations between their two countries. The Indian foreign minister expressed his desire to promote further the existing relations between Thailand and India. Thailand and India have cooperated with each other in the economic field to a very good degree. However, it is possible to expand this cooperation. The deputy prime minister said Thailand is willing to cooperate with India because the two countries have never had any conflicts over their interests. Besides, in the past Thailand and India closely associated with each other, particularly in the area of culture. The deputy prime minister further said that Thailand is interested in cooperating with India in such economic areas as joint fishing ventures which, he believed, can benefit both countries.

They also discussed the Kampuchean problem. The deputy prime minister explained Thailand's attitude of noninvolvement toward the Kampuchean problem. However, Thailand cannot avoid the repercussions of the problem. In particular, the influx of refugees into Thailand has created a heavy burden for the Thai Government and people. Thailand wants the problem to be solved through political means and has never closed the door to contacts with Vietnam if there was hope for success.

Thailand and the other ASEAN countries are closely cooperating with each other now to end the Kampuchean problem.

The Indian foreign minister said his visit has enabled him to understand Thailand's attitude and opinion better and expressed thanks to the Thai Government and high-level officials for the friendly reception accorded to him and his party.

News Conference

BK170447 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) still have to seek an agreeable "peace formula" to solve the Kampuchean problem, Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao said yesterday.

Speaking at a news conference at the Indian Embassy here, Rao said, however, it was his impression that both Hanoi and Bangkok shared the desire to ease tension in the region.

The Indian foreign minister who left for India yesterday had visited Hanoi and discussed regional issues with the Thai leaders in Bangkok, including Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, and Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman.

He said that although both Vietnam and Thailand, the frontline states of ASEAN, desired to see peace in the Southeast Asian region, there still existed differences in their respective perceptions of the Kampuchean issue.

He said he did not bring any specific message from the Vietnamese leaders to the Thai counterparts. "What I brought to the Thai leaders is the general impression that Hanoi also wants peace," he said.

The foreign minister confirmed that the Thai leaders did not exclude the possibility solving the Kampuchean conflict through "talks at all levels, including regional talks."

However, he added: "It is my own impression that the Thais did not say in clearcut terms under what circumstances such a regional dialogue would be held."

Thailand had earlier rejected the proposal of Hanoi for a regional conference between ASEAN members and the Indochinese states, including the Heng Samrin regime which ASEAN does not recognize as the legitimate government of Kampuchea.

Rao said that among the "differences" between New Delhi and Bangkok was the problem over the legitimacy of Kampuchea government. While ASEAN supported the Khmer Rouge which is fighting a guerrilla warfare against the Vietnamese in Kampuchea, New Delhi recognizes the Heng Samrin administration backed by the Vietnamese.

However, he said that India, like ASEAN, opposed all forms of military occupation of one country by another -- be it the Russian occupation of Afghanistan or the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea.

Touching on the possibility of regional talks between Hanoi and Bangkok, Rao said that no further progress has been made since the meeting of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Foreign Minister Sitthi in New York.

"But once the talks get going, there could be 10 more rounds of talks," he said.

He added that given the present favourable atmosphere in the region, he saw no bars to another round of regional talks between the conflicting parties.

Delhi Report on Conference

BK161640 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has expressed India's willingness to help find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, addressing a crowded press conference in Bangkok today at the end of his 2-day talks with Thai leaders, he said India would be willing to make its contribution to resolve the issue. Rao, however, made it clear that India is not assigning to itself any specific role.

He told the press conference that during his discussions in Hanoi and Bangkok he gathered the impression that both Vietnam and Thailand are now in favor of regional approach to Kampuchean problem. He expressed the hope that a congenial atmosphere would prevail to bring about peace and harmony in the Southeast Asian region.

Asked about China's role in the region, Rao said India's relations with Beijing are in the process of normalization.

In reply to another question, Rao said the foreign-secretary-level meeting in Islamabad between India and Pakistan early next month would be followed by a meeting of top officials in South Asian countries for greater cooperation among themselves in the economic and technical fields. He said this will help build trust and confidence among countries of the region on the basis of equality.

Earlier, Rao called on Thai Deputy Prime Minister Dr Thanat Khoman and discussed all aspects of the Southeast Asian situation. Dr Khoman recalled India's role in the past in bringing about peace and stability in the region.

Rao has since left Bangkok for New Delhi at the end of his visit to Vietnam and Thailand.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK170209 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "India Cannot Be a Real Honest Broker"]

[Text] The visit of Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao to Bangkok, even though it might have little effect on the tensions afflicting this region, is helpful in that several misunderstandings could have been sorted out -- misunderstandings that perhaps need not have arisen in the first place. Possibly there were in-depth discussions about the situation in Southeast Asia between him and our Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila which, naturally, would not be made public. However, it is significant that there was no joint communique issued, considering that one was made public when Rao visited Hanoi.

The main message that Rao seems to have brought here from his government and from Hanoi is that India is willing to play the part of an honest broker in reducing the tensions in this area. There is no question that neither Thailand nor fellow-members of ASEAN will reject such an offer. But at the same time it must be questioned whether India has the credentials to play that role. India was one of the first non-aligned countries to recognize the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh along with such 'non-aligned' countries like Cuba, Laos and other Soviet client states.

Naturally such recognition was a slap in the face of ASEAN but ASEAN leaders did not do a song and dance about it because they realized that New Delhi was possibly forced to make such a decision and put her imprimatur, for what it is worth, on the legitimacy of the Heng Samrin regime which was installed in Phnom Penh as a puppet government by the Vietnamese forces. Such recognition, whether anybody agrees or not, indirectly legitimizes the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam.

ASEAN leaders do recognize India's problem which is far worse in west Asia where the Soviet troops are in occupation of Afghanistan and that occupation is challenged more effectively by the Afghan mujahadin than the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea by the Khmer Rouge. That is not all. India, in open statements, has condemned the United States for supplying arms to Pakistan but what she is actually worried about is that Pakistan is in the final stages of developing a nuclear device. Under such circumstances, it is only natural that India is more preoccupied by west Asia than by the tensions in Southeast Asia.

But whatever the circumstances, ASEAN will welcome the efforts of all countries, especially a large Asian country like India, to reduce tensions in this part of the world. We do not know, nor can we hazard a guess, as to how India plans to implement her offer. Naturally, the first step to take would be to negotiate the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea but this is a herculean task and we believe that only the Soviet Union can issue such an order.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REBUTS BBC ON PHANUPHONG VIEWS

BK170550 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] A BBC Thai-language broadcast at 1915 on 16 February said that Thailand agrees with the convening of a regional meeting to resolve the Kampuchean problem. In this context, a statement by Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong following his meeting with the Indian foreign minister was cited. The broadcast commented that the statement corresponded with Vietnam's proposal.

Regarding this matter the Foreign Ministry has pointed out that the BBC report is totally untrue. Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong has never made a statement to that effect or expressed such views to anyone on any occasion.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM KHUN SA'S FORMER STRONGHOLD

BK120204 Bangkok POST in English 12 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] The authorities have withdrawn all troopers and Rangers assigned to opium warlord Khun Sa's former stronghold of Ban Hin Taek, Chiang Rai Governor Sakda Ophong said yesterday.

Police and village defence volunteers, headed by Mae Chan District officer Chamlong Siriphan, were yesterday given responsibility for maintaining peace and order in the village, recently renamed Ban Thoetthai.

Mr Sakda said that at least 70 percent of the village's 1,382 residents had returned home and more were expected to follow as the situation returned to normal.

It was understood that none of the Shan rebels formerly based in Ban Hin Taek are in Thai territory, Mr Sakda said.

He said that if they were still in Thailand they would be found by Ranger and government troops patrols combing Chiang Rai Province.

TEXT OF FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE REJECTING PRC NOTE

BK161600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] On 16 February our Foreign Ministry sent a note to reply to the 11 February 1982 Chinese Foreign Ministry note. The following is the text of the note:

To the PRC Foreign Ministry, Beijing:

Despite the fact that the Chinese side turned down the 28 December 1981 Vietnamese Foreign Ministry proposal that both sides refrain from carrying out hostile armed activities along the border between the two countries for 10 days during the Year of the Dog Tet, the Vietnamese side declared it would unilaterally carry out this proposal. The Vietnamese armed forces stationed along the border scrupulously observed instructions, thus creating favorable conditions for the peoples and soldiers along the border between the two countries to celebrate the spring festival peacefully and joyfully. World public opinion hailed the Vietnamese side's good will and the UN secretary general himself also confirmed that the situation was calm along the border between the two countries during the occasion of Tet. Nevertheless, on 11 February 1982 the Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing fabricating what it called Vietnam's intensive preparations for armed provocations at the border with China. This is a familiar trick of the Chinese authorities aimed at distorting Vietnam's good will, diverting public opinion's attention from demanding that the Chinese side respond positively to the recent proposal of the Vietnamese side and covering up their schemes and actions of continuing to accelerate armed provocations, war preparations and treats of war to create tension along the border and to wage an all-round war of destruction to pursue big-country expansionism and hegemonism, thus posing a threat to the independence, peace and stability of the Indochinese countries and the Southeast Asian countries as a whole.

The SRV Foreign Ministry totally rejects the slanderous charge cited in the 11 February 1982 Chinese Foreign Ministry note. The Vietnamese people, with the determination to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, demand that the Chinese side withdraw from illegally occupied Vietnamese territories.

Out of friendship for the Chinese people and a desire to achieve peace and stability along the border between the two countries in order to contribute to peace and stability in the region for the benefit of the Vietnamese people, the Chinese people and the peoples of other countries in Southeast Asia, the SRV Government persists in its policy of solving all problems arising from relations between the two countries through negotiations and will strive to do its utmost along this line.

The 30 January 1982 Vietnamese Foreign Ministry note -- in which Vietnam proposed to the Chinese side that the two sides end all armed hostile activities along the border between the two countries and quickly resume the third round of the Vietnam-China talks in order to tackle the problem of ensuring peace and stability along the border between the two countries and to discuss all matters of mutual interests -- has once again testified to the good will of the Vietnamese side.

Public opinion is waiting for the Chinese side's positive response to this proposal and is expecting to receive a prompt reply from the Chinese side.

PRC POLICY REVIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY OF CONFLICT

17 Feb NHAN DAN Comment

OW170741 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 17 -- NHAN DAN today says that the reactionary Beijing authorities have over the past three years committed mounting crimes against the Vietnamese people in a type of war of sabotage in many fields, including violations of the border line and usurpation of northern Vietnamese border territory.

The paper says: "The multi-formed occupation of Vietnamese territory, especially inland border areas, is part of the traditional expansionist and hegemonist strategy of the successive reactionary Chinese ruling cliques for thousands of years. Nowadays the Beijing authorities under the signboard of 'revolution, socialism', far from avoiding the old ruts of the former Chinese kings, have stepped up their aggression against Vietnam in a way even more blatant and perfidious than that of the former feudal and bourgeois rulers in China. This has found clear expression in Beijing's attacks on Hoang Sa Archipelago in 1956 and 1974 and innumerable events along the Sino-Vietnamese border since 1949".

The paper recalls that almost a century ago, the Qing Dynasty, and more recently the Chiang Kai-shek regime, carried out schemes to usurp Vietnamese territory.

The paper continues: "Following the victories of the revolution in Vietnam and China and desirous of promoting the friendship between the two peoples and turning the Sino-Vietnamese border into a friendship line, Vietnam proposed in 1957 that the two countries strictly respect the historical border line as provided for in the 1887-1895 French-Qing accords. The Chinese side accepted the proposal a year later. But it is regrettable that China did not match its words with its deeds.

"Despite the agreement reached between the two countries in 1957-1958, China argued for 'maintaining the present situation' of the border in order to legitimize its usurpation of more than 60 places in Vietnamese territory after the border delineation and, at the same time, to legitimize its occupation of 90 other places on Vietnamese territory between 1949 when they came to power and February 17, 1979, as was pointed out in the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's memorandum on March 15, 1979.

"After the failure of China's large-scale aggressive war against the six border provinces of Vietnam in February 1979, Chinese troops have still been stationed at dozens of peaks along the border and deep inside Vietnamese territory.

"Since then they have occupied more peaks and groups of peaks on the Vietnamese side of the common border and built more observation posts and blockhouses there to create a system of defence line on the peaks along the border of the provinces of Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son. They have step by step broadened the areas under their occupation and encroached upon other places on Vietnamese territory.

"What is particularly serious is that they have re-drawn the frontier on the maps (which were captured during their war of aggression against Vietnam), conducted intrusions into Xin Man village, Ha Tuyen Province, on October 15, 1980, and attacked and occupied Height 400 in Cao Loc District, Lang Son Province, as well as several heights in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, in May 1981. They were firmly resisted and suffered heavy losses".

The paper concludes: "The serious intrusions into Vietnam's territory during the past three years have revealed Beijing's present scheme, i.e., while continually preparing for a war to annex Vietnam, they have resorted to every perfidious move to exert military pressure and foment troubles along the common border, keep Vietnam's northern border area under control, nibble at Vietnamese territory, and alter the frontier in accordance with the 'present situation' of their occupation, and then further expand their occupation area. This explains why Beijing has rejected every proposal by Vietnam to cease fire and armed provocations along the common border and to resume the third round of the Vietnam-China talks."

Hanoi Radio Comment

BK161246 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "China's Hostile Policy Against Vietnam"]

[Text] Peace-loving people in the world will never forget the crimes committed by Chinese troops during their war of aggression against Vietnam on 17 February 1979. On that day, when Vietnamese children were sleeping soundly, 60,000 Chinese troops attacked Vietnam's northern border areas, destroying many projects newly restored by the Vietnamese people and almost everything left after the two U.S. air wars of destruction. They devastated three provincial capitals and 300 villages, killed many old people, women and children and threw their bodies into wells or fires. They even poisoned the water resources and polluted the environment. The crimes on 17 February 1979 bear the stamp of Beijing's expansionism, betrayal of revolution and sabotage of the longstanding friendship binding the peoples of Vietnam and China.

These crimes also marked a turning point in Deng Xiaoping's policy of collusion with the United States. Deng himself informed the United States of the aggression beforehand and asked for military support. He shamelessly declared: "To attack Vietnam is for others to watch." So, losses during the attack against Vietnam do not mean anything for China. It is okay even if 50,000 or 1 million Chinese should die.

It is true that they were heavily defeated during their aggressive war against Vietnam. Until now, however, they have not given up their malicious designs of expansion and hegemony. In the past 3 years, the Beijing authorities, openly colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have stepped up war preparations and kept threatening to teach Vietnam another lesson. In fact, they have been conducting an all-round war of destruction against Vietnam. The aim is to weaken Vietnam and break the unity of the three Indochinese countries for their annexation. But whether they will succeed or not remains to be seen. It is not up to Beijing to decide. Now Vietnam is stronger than ever and the unity of the three Indochinese countries is being strengthened by the great and all-sided assistance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

We have inflicted a heavy setback on the aggressors. Yet, with a desire to live in peace and friendship with the Chinese people and other neighbors, we have proposed the signing with China of a bilateral agreement on peaceful coexistence and a nonaggression treaty and persistently called for an end to all armed actions along the Sino-Vietnamese border and an early resumption of the Vietnam-China talks. This gesture of good will was still rejected. To aggravate the situation, the Chinese side has in the past 3 years carried out 6,000 armed provocations against Vietnam. Most recently, it brazenly turned down our peace initiative put forth in the 30 January 1982 note of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

Our desire for peace and friendship should not be taken for a sign of weakness. In the face of Beijing's challenge, the Vietnamese are always prepared to counter vigorously in defense of their independence and territorial integrity. Pursuing the hostile policy against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, seeking to undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia, continuing the collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in the arms race and war preparations, selling the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and trampling upon the traditional friendship with Vietnam, the Beijing authorities will certainly invite more ignominious setbacks.

NHAN DAN HITS PRC OFFICIALS' VISIT TO PARACELS

OW160839 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 16 -- NHAN DAN today exposes Beijing's attempts to justify its illegal occupation of the Vietnamese archipelago of Hoang Sa by carrying soil from China to earth up trees there. Commenting on the trip by Yang Dezhi and Yang Yong, respectively chief and deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese army, to the Hoang Sa (Paracels) Archipelago, bringing along soil from Zhongnanhai to earth up coconut-trees there, the paper writes:

"In January 1974 the Beijing ruling circle, colluding with the United States, brazenly attacked and occupied the Hoang Sa Archipelago then garrisoned by the Saigon army. Since then Beijing's generals have frequently come to the archipelago to stir up psycho-warfare feelings and sent more troops and weapons there and fortified this archipelago into a military base overlooking Southeast Asian countries. It is noteworthy that their tour was timed to coincide with an announcement by the Taipei authorities to place the archipelagoes in the Eastern Sea, including Vietnam's archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa (Spratly), under their control. These two events occurred after the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam had published a white book providing undeniable proofs that the archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa belong to Vietnam".

"Assigning two generals to bring a bit of soil from Zhong Nanhai to Hoang Sa, Beijing hopes to prove that this archipelago is Chinese territory", the paper says in conclusion.

NGUYEN CO THACH LEAVES FOR VIENTIANE CONFERENCE

OW161259 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the VCP Central Committee and SRV foreign minister, left Hanoi today for the fifth conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries to be held in Vientiane, capital of the LPDR. He was seen off by Comrades Vo Dong Giang, vice foreign minister Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy director of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department and Siphon Malivarn, charge d'affaires ad interim of the LPDR Embassy in Hanoi.

HUN SEN LEAVES FOR VIENTIANE AFTER STOPOVER

OW161257 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] After his stopover in Hanoi, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK, left here today for the fifth conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries to be held in Vientiane, capital of the LPDR. He was seen off by Comrades Nguyen Co Thach, member of the VCP Central Committee and foreign minister; Vo Dong Giang, vice foreign minister; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy director of the Foreign Relations Department of the party Central Committee; Kong Korm, PRK ambassador in Hanoi; and Siphon Malivarn, charge d'affaires ad interim of the LPDR Embassy in Hanoi.

U.S. ACCUSED OF DECEIT ON TOXIC CHEMICALS

BK160420 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Article by station editor: "It Is the United States Who Is the Culprit"]

[Text] Since mid-1981, Uncle Sam has once again been raising a hue and cry about the alleged use of chemical weapons by Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan. His allies in Beijing, London and a number of Southeast Asian capitals have promptly added their voices to the chorus.

Making a big fuss about the whole affair, Uncle Sam first dispatched doctors and specialists to the region, then pressed the United Nations to send a mission up to the Kampuchean-Thai border to collect proof of the chemical warfare allegedly waged by Vietnam in Kampuchea. Uncle Sam has also smuggled scouts and some of his Lao henchmen into Laos in the hope of finding incriminating evidence against Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Progressive mankind, however, has had the opportunity to witness yet another failure by Uncle Sam in his attempt to sling mud at the SRV. A few leaves which he brought to Washington for tests could not stand up as proof that Vietnam had used toxic chemicals, because such samples can be easily collected in many parts of the world. Upon its return, the UN team also had to conclude that there had been no evidence to prove the U.S. charges.

In a conference of the Association of American Scientists and Technologists held late last year, the association's scientists concluded that the evidence presented by the United States against Vietnam was unconvincing and vague, and therefore unbelievable. A member of the association pointed out this was nothing more than a maneuver employed by the United States to cover up the fact that it has continued to stockpile chemical weapons and to produce new ones.

Yet, according to a BBC report on 15 February, U.S. Secretary of State Haig, defying public opinion, has baselessly claimed in a televised statement that Vietnam and the Soviet Union are using toxic chemicals in Kampuchea and Afghanistan and that these chemicals have killed thousands of Kampuchean and Afghan civilians.

While Uncle Sam was cooking up such stories about the use of toxic chemicals by Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Kampuchea and Afghanistan to conceal his spending of millions of dollars for the production of new toxic chemicals, the U.S. paper New York TIMES published a 500-page report providing a fairly concrete account of how the United States had used toxic chemicals to kill the peoples of Indochina in earlier years.

In the past, progressive mankind was already somewhat aware of this cruel chemical warfare waged by Uncle Sam in Indochina. The 500-page report by USAF Maj William Buckingham, however, has revealed that the U.S. chemical war against the Indochinese peoples did not begin only in 1964. On the contrary, the United States had already formulated plans for such a war well before that year. The documents presented by William Buckingham pointed out that as early as 1961 U.S. Secretary of Defense McNamara himself had sought to deceive public opinion at home and abroad about that chemical war.

At the time, the United States described the chemicals it used as "defoliants." In fact, they were substances which could have serious immediate and long-term effects on man and the environment. Thousands of gallons of these toxic chemicals were sprayed by aircraft bearing the puppet Vietnamese Air Force's insignia and flown by mufti-clad puppet pilots. This was aimed at leading people into believing that the chemicals were not harmful to man.

Former U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Nolting was an avid supporter of this secret plan to spray chemical poisons. He told everyone that they were civil goods in order to get around the stipulations of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and international conventions. The U.S. Departments of State and Defense also kept a stock of prepared statements and falsified documents to present to the press when the latter inquired about or questioned the U.S. use of chemical poisons against the Indochinese peoples.

The missions flown by U.S. aircraft to spray chemical poisons on Laos in 1964 were described as reconnaissance flights conducted in support of the Lao Government -- namely, the Lao reactionaries who were overthrown by the Lao people in 1975.

The U.S. Government also issued an order authorizing U.S. officials to disavow U.S. pilots and servicemen engaged in the spraying of toxic chemicals in Indochina if they were captured by their adversaries, in an attempt to cut off all leads on this internationally forbidden crime.

It can be said that Uncle Sam made fairly careful and comprehensive preparations to deceive public opinion at home and abroad with regard to the use of chemical poisons against the peoples of the Indochinese countries -- a war condemned by progressive mankind in the later years of this century as the most barbarous and cruel in the world's history. The detrimental consequences of Uncle Sam's chemical war have been and continue to be felt in large areas and they are affecting the three Indochinese countries in many respects.

Even American soldiers who were forced by Uncle Sam into this chemical war are themselves now suffering from its harmful effects. The U.S. veterans association has voiced its accusations before the American public and demanded that the U.S. Government pay compensation. An organization to investigate the use of chemical poisons by the United States in Indochina was founded recently to reach a conclusion on the crime perpetrated by Uncle Sam.

The new 500-page document about the U.S. chemical war in Indochina made public by William Buckingham has made righteous Americans feel more indignant and stands as yet another undeniable proof of Uncle Sam's true face with regard to the killing of the Indochinese peoples in the past as well as the present.

Fearing public reaction, the U.S. Department of State has deleted 20 important pages from this 500-page document for the reason, as expressed by the White House, that their publication would adversely affect the current relations between the United States and foreign countries. This, however, is an understatement. A responsible U.S. foreign service official firmly stated that full publication of these 20 pages would endanger the interests of the United States in the field of foreign relations and seriously affect its relations with other countries.

U.S. imperialism and no one else is guilty of using toxic chemicals to kill the Indochinese peoples. But now the U.S. powerholders themselves are loudly making slanderous charges against Vietnam and the socialist countries in order to cover up their crime and lend a hand to the Beijing expansionists and other reactionary forces in opposing and undermining the independence and freedom of the Indochinese countries and causing instability in Southeast Asia.

Mankind must remain vigilant and take timely actions to halt this dark scheme of U.S. imperialism and its followers.

AIMS OF CARRINGTON'S ASEAN TOUR QUESTIONED

BK131638 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Feb 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary by (Thuy Chi) on British foreign minister's tour of five ASEAN countries -- date not given]

[Text] On 9 February, British Foreign Minister Carrington concluded his long tour early in the year of five ASEAN member countries -- Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore -- to carry out his mission as a London political decoy.

According to observers, London seems to have shown a great deal of concern for remote Asia since the beginning of the year. No sooner had the new year begun, then the top London leaders were rushing to Asia. On 4 January, British Deputy Foreign Minister Atkins went to Beijing for 5 days to strengthen relations with Beijing. On 28 January, the British foreign minister also left London to begin his tour of five ASEAN countries.

What did the British foreign minister have in mind in coming to this region? Obviously this was not a friendship visit as advertised by the British ruling circles. The British press has also expounded on the purpose of Carrington's trip -- that is, to demonstrate that Britain has always supported ASEAN countries and is doing so now on the Kampuchean issue. Moreover, it is of no less importance that Britain wants to strengthen its trade relations with those countries where it has been suffering losses in its competition with the United States, Japan and other Western European countries.

One can clearly see what London hopes to gain through Carrington's trip. On the one hand, it has sought to heighten British presence in Southeast Asia; on the other hand, it wants to carry out the role of an acolyte what is colluding with the United States and the Chinese expansionists to oppose and sabotage Vietnam and Kampuchea, causing tension in the region.

Since the end of World War II, the prestige of this old imperialist country has declined and its area of operations has also shrunk. Britain is now thinking of increasing its influence and enlarging its area of operations, mainly to seek markets for the British capitalists. It was primarily for this reason that eight major businessmen accompanied the British foreign minister during his ASEAN tour.

To woo future customers, the British foreign minister racked his brain for common views and loudly and eagerly voiced support for the ASEAN countries opposition to Vietnam and Kampuchea. Wherever he went -- from Jakarta to Bangkok, and from Kuala Lumpur to Manila -- Carrington made accusations and distorted statements slandering Vietnam and Kampuchea and pledging support for the establishment of a loose coalition of the three reactionary Khmer factions.

No sooner had he left Jakarta, Indonesia, for Manila, the Philippines, than Carrington had to assert: We -- that is, Britain -- have supported you in every way. As if it was still not sufficient to give the host a good impression, in Bangkok, Thailand, the British envoy thought that he no longer needed to be cautious and bluntly said: Britain will follow ASEAN policy.

During this tour, Carrington wholeheartedly fulfilled the role of a loyal ally and a number one faithful acolyte of the United States. Everyone knows that Beijing, assisted by Washington, has long concocted several plots to oppose Vietnam and sabotage the independence of Kampuchea. It has mustered the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Kampucheans in exile to set up the so-called loose 3-faction coalition government.

However, the Beijing expansionists who fathered this deformed fetus could not achieve any results after having made several efforts, even with ASEAN's assistance. After several meetings in Kuala Lumpur and then in Thailand, they still cannot tie the three lame horses together. This devilish alliance threatens to disintegrate, which is all the more serious at a time when some of the ASEAN countries have threatened to withdraw their support for the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

Faced with the danger of a total collapse of the Kampuchean reactionaries' loose alliance, the London leaders once again sided with Washington and Beijing, striving to resurrect the corpse.

Carrington took further advantage of ASEAN forums to oppose Vietnam. He called on the Western European countries to oppose the EEC decision to give aid to Vietnam. Finally, from behind these wooing attitudes and statements, Carrington poked out his economic cards by giving the eight leading British businessmen free rein to pursue customers.

Prior to Carrington's arrival in some of the ASEAN countries, there were movements to protest the British capitalist companies' overbearing attitudes which are comparable to a big fish eating small fries.

Recently, Malaysia announced its reduction in trade with Britain, and relations between Malaysia and Britain are poor. Carrington had to painstakingly enhance the value of British economists, saying that they are very knowledgeable and thoroughly understand the development of ASEAN countries and their policies.

Carrington pledged to help Indonesia develop agriculture and industry. In this connection, he even made plans to send British youths to this country. In Thailand, Foreign Minister Carrington asserted London's concern for Bangkok's economy by saying: The presence of the leaders of eight major British companies in my delegation is obvious proof of Britain's concern for development in Thailand.

Although his plot is large and it reflects many ambitions, the British foreign minister's tour could not achieve the results expected by London. With regard to the so-called Kampuchean issue, despite Carrington's vows to support ASEAN and to constantly encourage the loose coalition of the three reactionary Khmer factions, he had to admit that both the host and guest expressed confusion about the Kampuchean issue. To put it bluntly, Carrington cannot perform a miracle and give his host any advice to extricate himself from this stalemate.

From the economic standpoint, the situation is even worse, because Britain's hope for maintaining the increasing role of its investments in Southeast Asia has also vanished. The daily STAR in Malaysia noted: Carrington has returned home without any expected breakthrough concerning the relationship. His worst setback was his inability to improve the relationship between Britain and Malaysia.

AFP clearly pointed out: British Foreign Minister Carrington has failed to allay the already tense economic relations between Britain and Malaysia. The Malaysian press outspokenly said: The British foreign minister cannot make Malaysia change its policy. He should not expect British goods to get the same privileged status now as they received when Malaysia was a British colony.

Carrington's most noteworthy achievement during his ASEAN tour was that once again he exposed the true face of the old British colonialist who has always colluded with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries in opposing and sabotaging the revolution.

However, history evolves according to its own law. No reactionary force can check it.

ANNIVERSARY OF CULTURAL PACT WITH USSR MARKED

Ministry Hosts Meeting

OW161834 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 16 -- The Ministry of Culture held a meeting at the Hanoi Conservatoire on Feb. 15 in honour of the 25th anniversary of the Vietnamese-Soviet cultural cooperation agreement. On the presidium of the meeting were Ha Xuan Truong, vice-minister of culture; Tran Dang Khoa, vice president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; Vo Dong Giang, deputy foreign minister; and Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin was also present.

Addressing the meeting, Vice Minister Ha Xuan Truong highlighted the important results of the cultural and scientific cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union over the past 25 years. This cooperation, he noted, has increased in depth and scale. The publication of Lenin's complete works in Vietnamese was a very significant milestone in this cooperation, he added.

Speaking on the occasion, Soviet Ambassador Chaplin said that the unshakable fraternal friendship and all-sided cooperation between the two countries have further consolidated and developed in every field in the life of the two peoples since the signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation. He reaffirmed that the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union, including the scientific and cultural workers, would continue to extend their support and assistance to Vietnam.

On behalf of the Hanoi Conservatoire, Deputy Director Vinh Cat expressed sincere thanks to the Soviet music schools and circles for their effective and substantial assistance to the Hanoi Conservatoire, an assistance which has found a most happy expression in the world-known successes of pianists Dang Thai Son and Ton Nu Nguyet Minh.

Meeting in Moscow

OW161752 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 16 -- A meeting was held in Moscow on Monday to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the first agreement on cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The meeting was sponsored by the Soviet Ministry of Culture, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society.

Addressing the participants, Yu. Ya. Barabash, first vice-minister of culture, reviewed success in cultural cooperation between the two countries over the past years. He said that the signing of the agreement had helped promote the Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

Yu Khoan, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Vietnamese Embassy, thanked the CPSU and the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their wholehearted assistance.

VO VAN KIET ATTENDS LAI CHAU SECURITY CONFERENCE

BK170917 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] A conference to review the movement to maintain national security in Lai Chau Province during the 1979-81 period was held from 10 to 12 February. Attending the conference, among others, were Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau, [title as heard], and Comrade Tran Quyet, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of interior.

Over the past 3 years, under the leadership of the local party committee and administration at all levels and thoroughly aware of the enemy's true nature, the people of various nationalities in Lai Chau Province have heightened vigilance and struggled to frustrate all enemy schemes and tricks of sabotage. Together with the People's Security Forces and Army, they have detected and rounded up many groups of Chinese scouts, seized large quantities of leaflets and exposed all sources of false rumors and distortions by the reactionaries.

The conference set forth the guidelines and tasks for movement to maintain national security in the days ahead aimed at implementing party Central Committee Resolution No 11 and the resolution on the province's tasks for 1982.

HAI HUNG HOLDS PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

OW151431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Part I of station correspondent Van Xuyen's report: "Through the Party Organization Congress of Hai Hung Province"]

[Text] The party organization congress of Hai Hung Province was held for 9 days in an animated and intensive spirit. [no dates given]

Sessions for group discussions, reports and speeches were held even in the evening and on Sunday in the conference hall. More than 500 delegates representing more than 90,000 party members and some 2 million people in the province contributed thousands of valuable suggestions regarding the documents to be presented at the forthcoming party congress.

After holding democratic discussions and debates, the delegates, despite their differing views, reached a high unanimity of views with those contained in the basic points of the party Central Committee's draft political report. They affirmed the remarkable achievements recorded in our country's revolution over the past 5 years and came to more clearly realize the ways and means to overcome all obstacles and weaknesses in order to continue advancing the revolution.

Exchanging views on the reasons for the past successes of the revolution, all delegates stressed that not only the general revolutionary line but also the specific policies mapped out by the fourth party congress were all correct and creative and constituted a primary factor for these successes. This observation was reflected in the views expressed by the delegates at the group discussions or in their speeches.

At a group discussion session, Comrade Le Van Vi, secretary of the Nam Thanh District Party Committee, stressed that it was a one-sided and ungrounded view that the party's general line is correct but its specific policies are unclear or erroneous. Referring to the local situation, he proved the infallible correctness of our party's specific policies and economic development line.

As a province with a small area and a dense population, Hai Hung was never able to solve its food problem before the revolution. As observed by a French colonialist scholar at that time, it was a scene of men and pigs fighting each other for food, an endless tragedy. However, over the past years, by developing agriculture in the direction of intensive and specialized cultivation and by gradually advancing to socialist large-scale production, Hai Hung has produced enough food for a population twice as large as under French domination, kept part of its grain in reserve and delivered 100,000 to 120,000 tons of paddy annually to the state granaries as an obligation while supplying other farm produce, including jute, rush, soybean, garlic and peanut, as raw materials for various industries and for exports.

Comrade Nguyen Phung, agricultural service chief and delegate from Cam Binh District, noted that due to practicing intensive cultivation over the past years, Hai Hung Province has eliminated the tendency of decreased cultivated areas. Before 1975 the province's cultivated area gradually dropped because of problems concerning irrigation, capital construction and so forth. But since 1976, implementing the "An inch of land, an inch of gold" motto, Hai Hung has maintained its cultivated area through great efforts in reclaiming idle and fallow land and filling ponds and ditches to turn them into cultivated land. Firmly grasping the intensive cultivation line and considering irrigation work as the primary task, Hai Hung, after building the Bac Hung Hai irrigation project, has continued to invest capital boldly and mobilize tens of millions of workdays to build hundreds of electric pumping stations in order to insure irrigation and drainage of most of its cultivated area. With a relatively perfect irrigation network capable of combating drought during the 5th-month spring crop season and waterlogging during the 10th-month crop season, Hai Hung has stabilized the 10th-month crop while replacing the old rice varieties with new, high-yield varieties of rice. These are the basic reasons for Hai Hung Province's success in maintaining an average paddy output of 5 tons per hectare over the previous 5 years and achieving 6 tons in 1981 despite many unfavorable conditions.

At the group discussion sessions, Comrades Quach Thi Vien, chief of Thanh Xa village in Nam Thanh District and Nguyen Van Man, Party Committee secretary of Gia Tan village in Tu Loc District, also affirmed that developing agriculture in the direction of intensive and specialized cultivation and turning the winter crop into the main one are quite correct and responsive to our peasants' wishes.

In fact, Gia Tan cooperative, which achieved an average paddy output of 9 to 10 tons per hectare several years in a row, has planted the winter crop on 80 percent of its cultivated land. As a result, the cooperative's annual income is equal to that obtained from two rice crops. According to Comrade Man, Hai Hung Province has scored the most outstanding achievements in the past years in practicing intensive cultivation, expanding its winter crop area and rapidly increasing its grain output.

Comrade Pham Van Viet, chairman of Tu Loc District, agreed with Comrade Man but stressed the following unique features of Hai Hung Province: Hai Hung has gradually expanded its winter crop area over the past 5 years. This area was only more than 10,000 hectares in 1976 but reached nearly 60,000 hectares in 1980. Hai Hung Province's winter crop output has increased from 20,000 to nearly 140,000 tons. Due to the winter crop, the local people's livelihood has been stabilized, although the province's paddy output in a certain year decreased. Hai Hung has successfully maintained the size of its herd of pigs and fulfilled its grain obligation to the state. It can be said that practicing intensive cultivation while expanding the winter crop area and gradually turning the winter crop into the main one constitute the outstanding achievements and unique features of Hai Hung Province, which has learned a valuable experience and lesson in creatively implementing the party's agricultural development line.

Many other delegates also acclaimed the building of areas specializing in jute, rush, peanut and soybean in Hai Hung Province over the past years, noting that this was a creative implementation of the party's agricultural development line. These specialized cultivated areas, though endowed with different natural, economic and social conditions, have helped Hai Hung initially to free itself from the state of fragmentary production to exploit its potential inland and manpower more rationally, to turn out a considerable annual volume of farm produce for export and to meet the needs for industrial development and local consumption.

Regarding the role and impact of the area specializing in rush, Comrade Nguyen Ngoc Mot, chairman of the Thanh Hong cooperative in Nam Thanh district, expressed the following views: [begin Nguyen Ngoc Mot recording] Our Thanh Hong cooperative was assigned an area of 670 mau bac bo, specializing in rush in 1975, and we sold 1,150 tons of rush to the state with the set quota being 1,300 tons. In exchange, the state sold us some grain. But, apart from our rush obligation, we still have to fulfill our grain obligation. Last year, our cooperative produced more than 1,300 tons of rush and sold 1,200 tons to the state. We also work under a contract with the state. According to the contract, our cooperative had to supply 5,000 to 100,000 rush mats in a certain year. We have also engaged in making blinds and carpets. [end recording]

When discussing the issue of organizing the implementation of the party's correct line, all delegates unanimously agreed with the central level that many shortcomings have remained. Many of them wondered why the implementation of this line or policy has yielded good results in one locality but bad results in another; why without any particularly different natural conditions, many cooperatives such as the Gia Tan, Nhu Quynh, Trung Hung and Thanh Long cooperatives have achieved an annual paddy output of 8 or 9 tons per hectare, whereas others have failed to surpass the 5-ton output mark; and why many cooperatives have planted the winter crop on only 15 to 20 percent of their cultivated area while others, such as the An Dinh, Thanh Hai, Pham Kha and Gia Tan cooperatives, have covered 60 to 70 percent. According to these delegates, the main cause of the shortcomings was related to organization and guidance. Many of them criticized a number of party committee echelons and cadres for failing to implement the party Central Committee's directives and resolutions scrupulously, for exaggerating their localities' characteristics and objective difficulties, for altering the party's line and policies, and for arbitrarily applying scientific and technical accomplishments and management systems in their own ways.

A district party committee secretary admitted that he failed to vividly and creatively organize and guide the implementation of the party's line and policies, maintained administrative bureaucracy in his work, failed to stay close to grassroots organizations and failed to find out and overcome obstacles. A delegate wondered why Hai Hung Province, with its experience in planting the winter crop and its prompt application of the system of product contracts with individual laborers and laboring groups during that crop, delayed the application and expansion of this system in rice production. He noted that this was a manifestation of conservatism and inertia on the part of a number of leading cadres and party committee echelons. He also remarked that the use of machines in agricultural production in Hai Hung Province has been basically good but has revealed impatience on the part of some cooperatives by failing to make careful calculations when using tractors and hastily selling part of their herds of buffaloes and oxen, thus affecting the speed and quality of soil preparation.

Regarding organizational and guidance work, all delegates stressed the position, role and task of the district level as being responsible for managing grassroots organizations. Many comrade district party committee chairmen and secretaries admitted that they had an inadequate view of the position of the district level and did not take the initiative in leading and guiding the exploitation of their districts' potentials inland and labor. Meanwhile, they suggested that the upper echelons should rapidly and boldly share some assignments and provide a number of material and technical bases to the districts so they would have conditions for guiding and assisting the grassroots organizations.

The delegates from Minh Thanh, Chi Linh and My Van Districts told about irrational practices such as using trucks instead of improved carts and bicycles to transport goods, farm products and foodstuffs from a village to a district only 6 or 7 kilometers away, thus disregarding the fuel problem now confronting the country. Another instance involved My Van District which, despite its great potentials and its capability to achieve an annual handicraft gross output value worth 6 or 7 million dong, made no attempt to make harrows and plows for its own use but requested the provincial level to supply these farm tools or asked its cooperatives to purchase them far away in Ha Bac Province during every crop season.

Dealing with this issue, Comrade Nguyen Thi Bang, party committee secretary of Thanh Long Village in My Van District, stated: [begin Nguyen Thi Bang recording] We fully endorse the central-level documents. Over the past years, our locality has achieved some good points in grain and foodstuffs production, thus insuring its contributions of grain to the state and stabilizing the people's livelihood. To solve the food problem, we will strive for intensive cultivation to increase grain output and will expand the cultivated area. Basically, various sectors in the province and district properly served agricultural production in the past year. But last December our locality [indistinct words] and our cooperatives had to make up for the losses. [end recording]

The congress noted that in his speech, the comrade delegate from the Hai Hung Planning Committee presented concrete proofs regarding the weaknesses which the province is striving to overcome. Hai Hung has a small land area and a dense population. Its per capita land allotment dropped from 740 square meters in 1975 to 685 in 1980. Over the past 5 years, along with implementing the birth control plan, Hai Hung has sent a number of its people to build new economic zones, but the results have been poor.

Recapitulating the tens of thousands of suggestions from cadres and party members of grassroots organizations and from 22 delegations to the congress, Comrade Ngo Quang Dao, Hai Hung Party Committee secretary, noted that a large number of suggestions related to the central-level documents and to the leadership work of the province's party committee echelons were rational and that the majority of cadres and party members had accurately appraised the past achievements and realized shortcomings and had seriously advanced practical plans and measures to continue achieving progress.

HA SON BINH HOLDS PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

OW170045 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Station correspondent Vinh Loc's report: "Observations on the Party Organization Congress of Ha Son Binh Province"]

[Text] Ha Son Binh is one of the provinces that held an early party organization congress. Some 436 delegates, representing more than 50,000 party members and some 1.5 million people of various nationalities, studied and discussed the party Central Committee's draft documents to be presented at the fifth national party congress.

Although these documents were studied previously at the grassroots, district and city levels on several occasions, some delegates still maintained a one-sided view of the actual national situation. However, sessions of democratic, liberal and serious discussion helped remove worries from their minds. After the congress, all delegates unanimously affirmed the successes achieved under the party Central Committee's steady and clear-sighted leadership. They became aware of the causes of past difficulties and shortcomings and agreed on the strategic tasks, objectives and main tasks in the coming years. In particular, the delegates, being party members, now have a clear view of their responsibilities in the face of difficulties confronting the country. In the present situation in their localities, they have contributed specific and practical suggestions relating to the draft documents.

First of all, they tackled the food problem. Many districts in Ha Son Binh Province still depend on natural conditions in grain production. In My Duc and Ung Hoa Districts, the winter crop has so far been affected by drought and the 10th-month crop by flood and waterlogging.

The delegate from Phuc Trach District and the My Duc District Party Committee secretary affirmed that, due to the expansion of the new product-contract system, which has brought good results, and to the implementation of the plan to eliminate bureaucratic subsidy administrativism and with the masses' determination, My Duc has been able to achieve self-sufficiency in food, fulfill its grain obligation to the state and keep part of its grain in reserve during normal years. At the end of 1981 the entire district adopted a resolution that the winter and spring crops should yield enough grain for the whole year's consumption and for delivery to the state. As for the 10th-month crop output, it should be reserved for a lean year so that the local people would not go hungry and ask for help from the upper level. To this end, the cooperatives in the district have zoned areas which can't insure a good harvest even in times of flood and waterlogging. My Duc has shifted to planting subsidiary crops such as corn, sweet potatoes, vegetables and beans on 30 percent of its rice area which cannot be properly irrigated. Every year, apart from delivering some 5,500 tons of grain to the state, the district's people have been able to keep about 8,000 tons in reserve.

The delegates from Ung Hoa District, which has the same riceland features, said that their locality was able to achieve the same thing. However, they stressed that to satisfactorily solve the food problem, the local people should strongly develop a self-reliant spirit, whereas the state should make substantial investment in some key projects to practically support agricultural production.

Comrade Nguyen Kien Trung, delegate from Ung Hoa District, reported that construction of the Van Dinh and Ngoai Do pumping stations was started in early 1978. After 3 years of work, 4 million dong was spent, but the main part of the two projects has been left unfinished. As a result, more than 30,000 hectares of land in Ung Hoa, Thanh Oai, Phyl Xuyen and Thuong Tin Districts still remain under the threat of a bad harvest, while the new rice varieties have not been used and the winter crop area has not been expanded. Moreover, the districts with low-level ricefields have lost some 30,000 to 40,000 tons of paddy every year. However, our peasants have not remained inactive. They have launched a mass movement for building minor irrigation projects, consolidated embankments and readied water pumps, bailers and norias to combat waterlogging when necessary.

The delegates from Lac Son District stressed the need for each province or district to solve the food and clothing problems for its own local people. Comrade Bui Nen, Lac Son District Party Committee secretary, revealed that over the past 3 years, although it has not made big capital or technical investments, Lac Son has successfully restored cotton cultivation, weaving, mulberry planting and sericulture. As a result, 2.5 meters of cotton cloth has been added to the per capita cloth share. He noted the mountain district's great capability of producing cotton cloth, pointing out that weaving has been a long-standing traditional occupation of the local people and that land and weather conditions have been favorable. He stressed that if this potential is properly exploited, the district will be able to achieve self-sufficiency in clothing and produce cotton cloth for export and for exchange with the lowlands.

Learning from Lac Son's fine experience, the lowland districts in Ha Son Binh Province have also engaged in mulberry planting and sericulture. During a break, the Quoc Oai District Party Committee secretary contacted the Ung Hda District Party Committee secretary to ask him for a few mulberry roots to plant during the Tet holidays. And many districts planned to grow mulberry during that period.

Discussing the food and clothing issue, the delegates paid special attention to sending local people to build new economic zones. Ha Son Binh has two options: Either to send people to the mountains in their own province or to send them to reclaim land in Song Be Province. Some 86 percent of people in the new economic zones have built their own homes and wells. This is very encouraging.

The delegates were moved by the fact that during their meeting in these pre-Tet days, compatriots from Quoc Oai District, who would be going to Song Be Province to build new economic zones, sent their representatives to greet the party organization congress and explain the reason for their departure during, and not after, the tradition Tet holiday. To the delegates' surprise, their simple explanation contained high revolutionary spirit: They wanted to be on schedule for crop cultivation, and their native village could be anywhere. [as heard]

One of Ha Son Binh Province's great potentials is its artisan production and traditional occupations and trades. Its 242 artisan cooperatives, with nearly 30,000 artisans, have produced rattan, bamboo, knitwear, embroidery and lace goods for export, representing nearly 80 percent of the province's total volume of export goods. These cooperatives advocate using only local raw materials to avoid purchasing and transporting thousands of tons from friendly provinces, reduce the manufacturing costs of products and increase production quickly.

However, the producers of export goods have to face a great problem caused by an unstable goods purchase plan and an irrational grain policy toward artisans, which has failed to encourage people to take up handicrafts.

The delegates expressed their confidence in the policies mentioned in the draft documents, which are aimed at exploiting the advantages of various occupations and trades. They also expressed the hope that there would be a correct policy regarding handicraft production to create conditions for developing the traditional occupations and trades in various localities, producing more export goods and contributing to making the country prosperous.

The delegates contributed hundreds of suggestions related to the issues mentioned in the draft documents to be presented to the fifth national party congress.

The Communists in Ha Son Binh Province are putting their trust in their 25 delegates to the national party congress. With firm confidence in the country's development and with an absolute trust in the party Central Committee's leadership and in the masses' steady collective mastery, they have returned to their localities in honor of the forthcoming party congress.

PHAM VAN DONG SPEAKS AT INFORMATION CONFERENCE

BK141513 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 13 Feb 82

[From the review of the Hanoi press for 13 February]

[Text] All papers today front-page a report on the conference held by the information and cultural sector to review its activities in 1981 and to discuss its guidelines and tasks for 1982.

The conference set forth nine tasks for the sector, which involve effectively carrying out propaganda work on the fifth party congress resolution in order to ensure that the study of this resolution is conducted satisfactorily; implementing the 1982 plan successfully; creating favorable conditions for the implementation of the 5-year plan on information and cultural work from the grassroots level upward; concentrating efforts on directing artistic activities in order to create many better works, stepping up theoretical research work; drawing experience on work related to developing districts and precincts and organizing cultural life at the grassroots level in order to carry out this work in a more extensive manner; intensifying guidance over cultural work among ethnic minority groups; formulating plans for the basic and long-term training of cadres, with the emphasis on managerial cadres; stabilizing the organization of the sector from the central to grassroots levels; and expanding economic work, especially exports, more vigorously.

Addressing the conference, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong praised the information and cultural sector for its achievements over the past years and urged that information and cultural work be conducted in line with the specific situation in the country and the initial stage of socialist industrialization.

The chairman said: We must closely combine cultural work with the ideological and cultural revolution -- a profoundly important part of the socialist revolutionary struggle -- and, on that basis, make a comprehensive and profound study of the Vietnamese socialist culture and of the new type of Vietnamese man. As Uncle Ho said: To build socialism we must, first of all, have socialist men.

He added: It is necessary to step up information and cultural activities in order to help develop the economy, overcome difficulties and repel and eliminate all negative phenomena in society. To carry out these tasks, we must create ideological and mental changes among those engaged in cultural work -- those who are struggling for a new culture and a new type of socialist man and life.

PHAM HUNG ATTENDS PEOPLE'S COURT CONFERENCE

BK141423 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] From 8 to 11 February the people's court sector held a conference in Hanoi to review its work in 1981 and to set forth its orientations and tasks for 1982. Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

Last year the people's court sector made extensive efforts and achieved new progress in holding trials, handing down sentences, developing and consolidating its organization, and studying legislation and contributing to its development. Along with the success in adjudicating criminal cases, good results were achieved in settling litigations concerning marriage and family matters and other civil cases, thus actively contributing to promptly resolving complaints among the people. The courts paid much attention to the aspects of education and reconciliation; took the initiative in consulting the opinions of the masses, sought coordination from mass organizations, especially the women's union; and devoted much time and effort to explaining the law and policies to the persons concerned. Thanks to this, the sector last year reconciled and reunited 946 couples filing for divorce and reconciled 1,690 cases of civil litigation.

MARCOS MEETS WITH SINGAPORE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW111225 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The president today received Singapore's foreign minister, Suppiah Dhanabalan, who paid a courtesy call at Malacanang. During the 30-minute call the president and the visiting foreign minister discussed the need for continuing consultations among ASEAN member nations on various matters, including the Kampuchean issue. The president asked the foreign minister to convey his greetings to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

Further on Talks

HK120022 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] President Marcos says there is a need for ASEAN nations to continue talks on various problems, including the Kampuchean issue. The president declared his position during a half-hour meeting with Singaporean Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan. The Singaporean foreign minister arrived the other day for a periodic meeting with his ASEAN counterparts. He was scheduled to leave last night after completing 2 days of talks with Philippine officials. The president asked Dhanabalan to convey his greetings to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. The president said he intends to exchange assessments on ASEAN development with the Singaporean prime minister.

Foreign Minister Dhanabalan held intensive talks with Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo after calling on the president. The talks centered on Kampuchea, where a Vietnamese-backed regime reigns. The Singaporean foreign minister said he hopes a breakthrough will soon be made to settle the problem, perhaps by some kind of a coalition government.

[Begin Dhanabalan recording] After consulting all my colleagues, we will formulate an ASEAN reply. We are prepared to help them, we are prepared to assist them if they request such help and assistance, but we cannot force our views on them. [end Dhanabalan recording]

RULING ISSUED ON OPPOSITION TRIALS IN ABSENTIA

HK050117 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Excerpts] U.S.-based opposition leaders and others accused of rebellion and subversion who are still at large cannot be tried in absentia. This was clarified by Quezon City fiscal (Seri Apostol) to correct reports that former Senators Benigno Aquino, Jovito Salonga and Raul Manglapus will be arraigned on Monday. (Apostol) said the Constitution and judiciary rules prohibit trial in absentia.

(Apostol) said that as these accused and some other persons named to him in information remain at large, they cannot be tried as yet, and the arraignment scheduled for next Monday will be only for those who are already in custody. The Quezon City fiscal said it is the policy of the government and in consonance with the constitutional position that after arraignment, trial may proceed despite the absence of the accused provided that he has been duly notified and his failure to attend is unjustified. The [words indistinct] provision, he said, goes no further than to enable the judge to continue with the trial even if the accused is not present. However, in this specific case, the court has not yet acquired jurisdiction over some of the accused. He said a warrant of arrest has been issued for the apprehension of ex-Senators Benigno Aquino jr., Jovito Salonga, Raul Manglapus, and Steve Psinakis, and all other accused who are still at large.

FORMER OFFICIALS ARRESTED FOR SUBVERSION

HK130411 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Presidential security command agents arrested yesterday a former woman senator, a former constitutional convention [Concon] delegate, and two others on charges of plotting to overthrow the government by violent means in 1980. Arrested at the order of the Quezon City Court of First Instance were former Senator Eva Estrada Kalaw and former Concon Delegate Ernesto Rondon, a businessman, and an army corporal. They are now detained at constabulary headquarters at Camp Crame. The arrest warrant included former Senator Raul Manglapus, who is in the United States, and 23 others. Manglapus and several other military personnel are still at large. They have been charged with subversion, rebellion and illegal possession of firearms.

LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO BENEFIT FROM RESOURCES

HK170252 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The Cabinet has decided to give local communities more share from the development of local natural resources. As it is now, they are getting only marginal benefits. Most of the earnings from natural resources projects like mining goes to the national government. The Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Cesar Virata, felt it was about time that communities blessed with natural resources got their proper share.

And the details now from (Bert Asuke): [Begin Asuke recording]: It is a case of giving provinces, cities or municipalities a more visible share of all benefits derived from the development of its own natural resources. To amplify the problem, Labor Minister Bala Ople said Bulacan, his home province, has no sufficient water supply despite the fact that Manila's primary source of water is in Angat. In solving this problem, the Cabinet focused its attention to the law stating that all natural resources belong to the state, and therefore the national government shall regulate and control its development. By virtue of this law the bulk of the taxes paid by those who develop these resources also goes to the national government. Recognizing the situation, the Cabinet then proposed that a larger portion of the revenue derived from the development of natural resources in a specific area be allocated to the development of that area. Minister Ople cited the case of Sabah, wherein a certain percentage of the revenue from oil is earmarked by the Malaysian Government for the development of that oil-rich state. [end Asuke recording].

MAYORS REQUEST ARMS FOR SELF-DEFENSE

HK100049 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] More mayors have asked for arms to defend themselves and their constituents against communist terrorists. The letters were received at the Ministry of Local Government, which referred them to the Ministry of Defense. This development followed the order by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile for the arming of mayors and other town officials in Cagayan, Isabela, Quirino, Nueva Vizcaya, Ifugao, Kalinga-Apayao and mountain. Similar moves were already made in the Bicol region.

PLANS MADE TO COMBAT GUN, BOMB SMUGGLING

HK130047 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The Defense Ministry and military authorities took action yesterday to tighten measures against the smuggling of guns, bullets and bombs into the country. President Marcos ordered Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to take all necessary action to prevent the traffic of those prohibited items through sea and air ports and even the mail. Defense Minister Enrile called a conference of top military and customs authorities to map out measures to stop the smuggling of guns, explosives and bullets. He noted an increase in the sale of guns in the past few months. Reports said many of the smuggled guns were sold to politicians and terrorist groups. The Defense Ministry said the smuggling of guns and explosives appeared to be part of a plot to create a revolutionary atmosphere in the country.

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